Cambria Freeman.

A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

Terms, $2 per year, in advance.

OLUME XI. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1877. NUMBER 15.

ONLY REMEDY
FOR
ARD TIMES.

NGE YOUR SURROUNDINGS.

FRUIT FARMS, especially adap- growth of the VINE, where it is an success and pays LARGE PROFIT. adapted to the growth of Peach- s, pears, and small fruits; also, Grains, vegetables. of excellent VINEYARDS, OR- FARMS can now be seen. LOCATION is only 31 miles south of , by Railroad, in a mild, delightful at the very doors of the New York Markets. Another Railroad New York. is already LARGE, SUCCESS- PROSPEROUS. Churches, Schools, privileges are already established. factories of shoes, Clothing, Glass, and other things, at which differ- a family can procure employ-

HEALTH RESORT for some years suffering from pulmonary affec- catarrh, ague and debility, many whom have entirely recovered. Hotel has just been completed, with back buildings, four stories French roof, and all modern for the accommodation of vis-

FARM LAND, $25 00 PER ACRE, installments, within the period of In this climate, 20 acres of land will count as much as 100 north. acquainted with Fruit Growing familiar with it in a short time on surroundings. ONE ACRE, and TOWN LOTS, of Landisville and Vineland, also

containing full information will be on application to CHARLES VINELAND, N. J.

is an extract from a descrip- written by the well-known Solon Robinson, and published York Tribune:

were of the "well to do" sort who have turned their attention market gardening have grown rich. varying from sandy to clayey, undulating, intersected with and occasional wet meadows, in peat or muck are stored, suffi- the whole upland surface, after of its natural fertility. one of the most extensive tracts, in position, and suitable condition farming, that we know of this side of We found some of the old- just as profitably productive of forest fifty or a hundred years

would soon discover the cause of fertility. The whole country is a and all through the soil we found substances, generally in calcareous marl, showing forms of ancient shells, of the ter- and this marly substance is scat- the soil, in a very comminuted condition most easily assim- plants as the farmer desires to culti- [8-25.-1y.]

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS,

o. P. Rowell & Co.,

41 Park Row, N. Y.

the satisfaction of controlling the and complete advertising connec- has ever been secured, and one which possible in any other country but have succeeded in working down a into so thoroughly a systematic exchange in the newspaper system escape notice, while the widest in- multiplies interesting to advertisers at the disposal of the public.— the New York "Times," June 14, 1875

nd for a Circular.

1877. 4m.

MAIN'S MANLIUS PLAS- contains 94.23 per cent. of PURE and is the MOST RELIABLE, CHEAPEST FERTILIZER IN USE, increasing very does, the crops wherever put on. be delivered in cars at Tyrone, in good grain bags, at twelve fifty cents ($12.25) per ton. The accompany orders or no attention to them. Send money by P. O. or- letter, and send as early as there will be no delay in delivering when needed.

E. BURKET,
Arch Springs, Blair Co., Pa

MES in the WEST!

ND HOW TO REACH THEM.

LOWEST RATES OF FARE and relia- relative to the best routes of West, South and South-west, W. L. O'BRIEN, General Pas- P. C. & St. L. R'y, No. 219 North Columbus, Ohio. Do not be misled agents of interior routes, when a addressed to headquarters will prompt attention, and bring informa- can be relied upon. (3-30.-9m.)

SUCH THING AS FAILURE.

FAHNESTOCK'S LUNG SYRUP is a safe and speedy cure for Consumption.

the money if it does not do all Trial size, 25 cents. Large size, small bottles. Sold by all deal- Fahnestock & Co., Prop'rs, Pittsburg. B. L. Fahnestock's Lung Syrup, commend it as an excellent medicine, children it is invaluable, acting —Ed. Pittsburg Christian Advo- (3-16. 3m.)

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS

Liver Pills have stood for Thirty years a Standard Remedy for the cure of Liver Complaint, Costiveness, and all Derangements of the Liver. Sellers' Vermifuge, the great Worm Destroyer, 800 large worms from my child, 2 years old, St. Louis, Mo. Price of each, 25c. If your don't keep them, send for them. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BY ALL DRUGGISTS. [2-16.-1y.]

iller House

LATE "CAIN HOUSE,"
Main and Pittsburgh Sts.,
CREENSBURG, PA.
of town. Fronts the south entrance to the Court House.
JOHN PORTER, Lessee.

ANTED—FARMS TO SELL. —I have hundreds of applicants for now. Also, rentable city properties Farms. Hundreds of people crowd and I cannot get sufficient Farms. customers for good improvements— call as soon as possible, and, if I will go and see the property Farm Agency, 134 Smithfield st., near the Post-office. [2-23.-1y.]

77 is not easily earned in these times, but can be made in three months by any of either sex, in any part of the coun- who is willing to work steadily at employment which we furnish. You need not from home over night. You can give time to the work, or only your spare It costs nothing to try the business. outfit free. Address at once, H. & Co., Portland, Maine. (3-23.-1y.*)

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE BOROUGH OF EBENSBURG from the 1st day of June, 1876, to the 17th day of April, 1877:

To am't due Borough at last settlement	$ 59 80	
" " of duplicate for 1876, Borough tax	964 56	
" cash rec'd from Weighmaster	41 45	
" " " " S. W. Davis, late Burgess	91 50	
		$1,157 40
DR.		
By exonerations to Collector	$ 47 58	
" commission paid Collector	169 40	
" " " Treasurer	51 90	
" am't paid for repairs to streets and alleys	245 25	
" am't paid Street Commissioner	133 50	
" " " Clerk to Council	30 00	
" " " for printing	21 50	
" " " for merchandise	22 49	
" " " for stone and lumber	11 87	
" " " for jail fees and boarding prisoners	6 50	
" am't paid to special police	18 00	
" " " Fire Company	37 50	
" " " tax on Bor. Bonds	42 30	
" " " for building roof over Reservoir	265 00	
" am't paid for hauling stone for Reservoir	55 00	
" am't paid for fixing Derrick	53 34	
" " " " lumber for Derrick	27 80	
" am't paid for material and labor for Water Works	76 63	
" am't paid for miscellaneous	30 50	
" " " on old indebtedness	15 67	—$1,364 73
To balance due Treasurer		$ 207 33

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of 3 mill special tax:

DR.		
To balance due at last settlement		$121 37
" am't of duplicate of special tax		660 27
		$782 64
CR.		
By amount paid interest on Water Bonds, due Feb. 13, 1876	$ 18 00	
" amount paid interest on Water Bonds, due Aug. 13 1876	120 00	
" amount paid interest on Water Bonds, due Feb. 13 1877	120 00	
" am't paid interest due on Bonds when lifted	2 00	
" am't Borough Bonds lifted (1st series)	300 00	—560 00
Balance in favor of Borough		$222 64

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of 8 mill special tax:

DR.		
To balance due at last settlement		$1,399 41
" am't of duplicate		1,763 22
		$3,162 63
CR.		
By am't paid interest on Borough Bonds, due June 15, 1876	$ 6 00	
" am't paid interest on Borough Bonds, due Dec. 15 1876	282 00	
" am't paid interest due on Bonds when lifted	4 00	
" am't Borough Bonds lifted (2d series)	600 00	892 00
		$2,270 63

ASSETS.

Balance of 3 mill special tax	$ 222 64
" " 8 " "	2,270 63
" due from sale of Toll House	215 75
" " " Weighmaster	6 30
	$2,716 22

LIABILITIES.

Am't due Borough Treasurer	$ 207 33
Outstanding orders	33 80
" Water Bonds	13,600 00
	$13,841 13

WE, the undersigned Auditors of the Borough of Ebensburg do report that we have examined the accounts and vouchers of the Receipts and Expenditures of said Borough for the year ending April 17, 1877, and find them correct, as above stated.

DAVID D. PRYCE,
JOHN GITTINGS, } Auditors.
W. H. DAVIS,

P. S.—We, the Auditors, find $477.77 of Borough funds used for building Water Works, exclusive of $14,800 of Borough Water Bonds sold, making the total cost of constructing the Water Works $15,277.77.

Ebensburg, April 17, 1877.-3t.

STATEMENT OF SETTLEMENT with the Supervisors of Blacklick Township for the year ending April 9, 1877:

PETER WAGNER, Supervisor, DR.

To amount of duplicate		$307 80
" cash tax on unseated land		76.54
		$384.34
CR.		
By amount of work done on road	$296 62	
" " paid S. Adams	20 00	
" " orders paid	22 75	
" services as Supervisor	41 95	
" lost tax	58	
" time for swearing into office	1.50	—383.40
Balance due Twp		94

SIMON ADAMS, Supervisor, DR.

To amount of duplicate		$325 33
" " cash from L. Edwards		24
" " cash from P. Wagner		20 00
		$345.57
CR.		
By amount work done on road	$325.33	
" services as Supervisor	61.50	
" use of house	1.00	—387.83
Balance due S. Adams		$ 42.26

AMOUNT OF ORDERS ISSUED FOR THE YEAR 1877:

No. 1.—James H. White, Auditor	3 00
No. 2.—Samuel George, Auditor	1.50
No. 3.—John Cameron, Auditor	3.25
No. 4.—William Selders, Clerk	5.40
	$13.15

Done this 9th day of April, 1877.

SAMUEL GEORGE,
JAMES H. WHITE, } Auditors.
JOHN CAMERON,

Attest—WILLIAM SELDERS, Clerk.

STATEMENT OF SETTLEMENT with the Supervisors and Treasurer of Carroll Township, April 9, 1877:

JACOB YEAGLEY, Supervisor, DR.

To amount of duplicate		$662 95
" " " cash collected		7.07
Total		$670.02
CR.		
By exonerations	$ 1.20	
" cash paid out	6.00	
" services as Supervisor, 71 days	106 50	
" work done by taxables on roads	556 32	—670.

PHILIP HOOVER, Supervisor, DR.

To amount of duplicate		$735.10
" cash collected		29.65
" balance of order		75.35
Total		$840.10
CR.		
By exonerations	$ 3.15	
" services as Supervisor, 70 days	105.00	
" work done by taxables on roads	702 30	
" cash collected on order	29.65	— 840.10

JACOB YEAGLEY, Treasurer, DR.

To amount of cash duplicate		$549.73
CR.		
By exonerations	$ 6.64	
" amount paid his successor, J. Mellon	196.73	—549.73

WE, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the above accounts are just and true.

CHARLES DUNLAP,
THOMAS WEAKLIN, } Auditors.
THOMAS ELIG,

Attest—VALENTINE DUMM, Clerk. [4-20.-3t.]

NOTICE.—The first and partial account of F. J. Parrish, Assignee of Bernard Kelly, has been filed in the Prothonotary's office of Cambria county, and will be presented for the action of the Court on the first Monday of June, A. D. 1877.

B. McCOLGAN, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, April 14, 1877.

FIFTY-TWO.

Over the past let a veil be spread—
Its joys and sorrows alike have fled;
Its countless steps, as I've plodded along
Give back no echo. Childhood's song
Is a nursery myth. Friends now seem
Figments shadowy seen in a dream
And I scarce believe it, would you, say,
That fifty-two years have passed away?

Can it be true I am growing old?
Not a line in my face has the secret told;
Not a pulse throb beats in a slower bound;
Not a joy of my heart that is less profound;
Not a gem of the forest, earth or sea,
But grant in its beauty a joy to me,
As bright as when in my life there grew
No dreams of its autumn—of Fifty two.

Good-bye, Old Past! I turn away
Half glad, half sad, to my life to day;
For a woman's heart there is plenty to-do,
It beats with an impulse kind and true.
Work that carries a cross, we're told,
That find return of a hundred fold.
And just such work as none can do,
Save a maiden like me of Fifty-two.

Not for the world would I wander back
Along life's stream—though every track
That my childhood's feet on its soft green sod,
Shows plainly the path that I have trod;
Though every step that I journeyed on
Was a promise of health and beauty won;
I'd feel in my heart 'twas a loss, not a gain,
To start at the spring-time of life again,
For if I did wish it and could it come true,
I would soon be again—as I am—Fifty-two.

THE MYSTERY SOLVED.

A November evening; 6 o'clock.

"I thought you would have rung your bell before this time, madam; I guess your fire is e'enamost out," said Jerusha Sears, otherwise known as "Aunt Jerushy," bursting into the parlor at twilight, or what she chose to call "early candle lightin'." "Ain't ye cold, Miss Sweney? There's nothin' but a few coal left."

The still figure sitting there in the angle of the fire place answered not, but that fact did not daunt Aunt Jerusha.

"I should have been in before," she continued, "but I s'posed ye had company. 'Twas the minister, wasn't it? I had my hands in the bread when he knocked or I should have gone to the door."

Still no answer.

"I guess she's asleep," commented Aunt Jerusha, audibly; "an' if she is, I'd better hold my tongue and not wake her. It does old folks a deal of good to sleep!"

Just at that moment the fire blazed up brightly, and Aunt Jerusha turned round from her task of blowing it with her apron to look at her beloved mistress. There was something awful in the rigid stillness of her position. Her head had fallen forward upon her breast, one hand hung by her side, the other grasped the arm of the chair. Her features were shaded by the position in which she sat.

The fire was burning now, and as Aunt Jerusha rose she put her hand upon the rug to lift herself by its aid. It plashed into a pool of something warm, wet, sticky, that was oozing out upon the hearth.

"I guess the minister set his umbrella down here, she said, and then she glanced at her hand. All the palm was covered by a dark, awful smear, and from her extended fingers dripped the clammy mass.

"Oh!" shrieked Aunt Jerusha. "Law! Oh, gracious! Miss Sweney! I do believe it's blood!"

She went up to her mistress and clutched her arm. She was alarmed, but her alarm was vague.

"Miss Sweney! Oh, my! Dear ma'am! Oh, my poor mistress, can't you speak to me? It's Aunt Jerusha, dear!" and she shook the still figure in her increasing terror, and putting her hand beneath the brow, raised up the drooping head.

And then she saw—oh, what an awful sight! A ghastly wound in the white neck that half severed the head, a horrible stream still oozing down the widow's dark dress, a pallid face with wide open eyes, congealed in that awful stare of horror that preceded her violent death. Mrs. Sweney sat in the same tranquil position she always used, with a hand tightly clasping the arm of her chair, and in the other that hung rigidly at her side a tuft of hair still grasped. It was a coarse but brilliant lock, of jetty blackness, long, straight, unpliant.

All this Aunt Jerusha took in, in one quick, horrified glance. And then her shriek summoned all the help upon the premises.

Uncle Solomon Goshare, the lame, decrepit old man who came once a week, "pottering about and doing chores," as Aunt Jerusha said, was now sitting before the kitchen fire, eating some bread and meat, and toasting his old rheumatic legs; and for once Aunt Jerusha was glad of his presence. He came hobbling through the passage, grumbling and exclaiming! Uncle Solomon thought women very troublesome creatures, "full of notions," and by no means sound of mind.

"What on airth's the matter?" quoth he, stumbling into the parlor. "What ye screechin' for, Aunt Jerusha? Is the house afire, or what?"

"Murder is the matter, ye old fool," answered Aunt Jerusha. "Run down to the village, quick, and call somebody! Can't you see that Miss Sweney is killed."

"Oh, Lord! Did ye do it, Aunt Jerushy? Marcy! ye don't say she is dead, do ye?"

"Yes, I do, and here ye stand askin' questions when ye ought to be half way to the village! But, law, you would never get there. I suppose I shall have to go myself. But don't you go out of the room.

"Aunt Jerushy, Aunt Jerushy! I darsent stay here alone nohow. Wall, if you will go," shrinking from her wrathful face and uplifted hand, "give me a light. The fire might go out and I never could stand it in the dark."

"Light it yourself," answered the grim woman, pushing one of the candles on the mantel toward him. And in a moment she was out in the stormy night, running along the miry road that led to the village, more than half a mile away.

Old Solomon retreated to the corner farthest from that still awful presence, which he watched during those minutes which stretched themselves, in his imagination, into years before Aunt Jerusha returned with the doctor and a train of affrighted town people.

No earthly help was available to her who still sat as in the quiet, lonely house in the afternoon, but now quite dead. People swarmed into the house, crowding into the room and jostling in the passages, wondering, whispering, ventilating strange theories. At 9 o'clock the coroner arrived, and found the corpse untouched, still sitting in that awful rigidity.

He was a hasty, choleric man, and he before his arrival jumped at the conclusion that Mrs. Sweney's servants must have committed the murder, for the sake of plunder. He acted upon this suspicion at once, and ordered the arrest of old Solomon Goshare and Aunt Jerusha Sears, before even viewing the body.

They were, however, permitted to tell their story, and then, as it appeared that they alone knew anything about the mysterious murder, they were retained as witnesses. There was no evidence upon which they could be committed, but the coroner did not feel justified in letting them go free.

The funeral took place in due time, and the excitement which the murder caused in that quiet community subsided. One or two strangers about this time took up their temporary abode in the village, and as they came quite unheralded, and without ostensible business, curiosity concerning them soon banished every other interest.

Mrs. Sweney had lived among them as a stranger. She had no friends, few relatives and no visitors. It was not even known whence she came. Her name was evidently a foreign one, but she was as evidently an American. Where her life had been spent, or who was the husband, and who the associates of her youth, nobody could succeed in learning. Even old Jerusha did not know, or, if she knew, did not impart the secret. Three quiet years, unmarked by any change, had Mrs. Sweney passed in her cottage near Bennington. No strangers had ever visited her, except on occasions a lawyer from a distant city, who came on business, and who came as soon as tidings of her death reached him, produced the papers necessary to give warrant to his acts, and then took possession of the cottage and all it contained. He removed Mrs. Sweney's papers, jewels and such valuables as were most portable, and left the remainder with the house in charge of Aunt Jerusha, who was once more at liberty. If Mrs. Sweny had any friends they communicated with the lawyer. Bennington people knew nothing of them. Mrs. Sweney had lived among them a mystery, and her death was the crowning incident of that mystery.

By direction of the coroner, Aunt Jerusha had faithfully preserved the lock of hair which had been clinched in the dead hand. When the lawyer came and removed the effects of the deceased lady he had taken this, much against the will of Aunt Jerusha, who expected some dire penalty of the law to befall her for permitting it to be removed from her possession. But no disastrous results followed. Days lengthened into weeks, and weeks into months, and when the almost forgotten murder was mentioned in Bennington, it was as a matter destined to be forever hidden. Everything had assumed its usual monotonous course. The strangers who came soon after the murder had long disappeared. It was now known that they were detectives, and had been foiled in their investigations. Suspicion had never fastened upon any one in Bennington, and no stranger had been seen in the neighborhood previous to the murder. Yet no one doubted that there must have been one, who disappeared as soon as the fatal deed was committed—one to whom that lock of hair clutched in the victim's death spasm belonged. And so two years went by.

Aunt Jerusha, taking her solitary breakfast one morning, was startled by a loud, long knocking at the door. The long unused knocker creaked under the vigorous blows dealt by the new-comer, and through the empty passages and closed up rooms the echoes answered loudly to the unaccustomed sound. With many groans and exclamations Aunt Jerusha hastened to the door.

A dark young man stood there, evidently impatient, for he had just lifted his hand to the knocker the second time.

"Mrs. Sweney," he said, "Does she not live here?"

"She used to," replied Aunt Jerusha; "but she's been dead these two years.—What do you want?"

"I want to come in at present, and afterward I shall want some breakfast, and then a room prepared for me, and some talk with you, perhaps. I may want other things but I can tell you better hereafter."

"You can't come in till I know who you are. And as to staying here and getting breakfast, it's agin' my orders to have any company."

"A fig for your orders," answered the stranger, rudely pushing past her. "I'm Macbeth Sweney, and my father was the husband of the lady who lived here, as she claimed, but as I doubt. At any rate I have a right here, and it will not be well for you to dispute it."

"Be you Miss Sweney's son?" asked Aunt Jerusha, as with pale, scared face she followed him into the parlor.

"The Signora Sweney is my mother," he answered haughtily. "And now be so good as to open these blinds and bring me some breakfast. But first show me to my bedroom."

"There's no room ready but the one that used to be Miss Sweney's," said Aunt Jerusha, tremblingly, "and nobody's slept there since we laid her on the bed there with that great gash in her throat. We never found out who murdered the poor lady. Is it that you have come about?"

"Will you stop your prating and show me the room, woman?" exclaimed the stranger, advancing threateningly. And Aunt Jerusha was compelled to unlock the door of that room associated in her mind with such dreadful recollections, and usher him across that threshold only to be crossed by her, with awe and trembling, on her days of cleaning and inspection.

In half an hour she brought him breakfast, and he detained her to answer numerous questions relative to the late inmate of the house. But he calculated too little on the native shrewdness of his witness. Aunt Jerusha was firmly determined that no information should be given until she knew whether this intrusive guest came as a friend or foe to her late mistress. On this subject the nature of his questions served very soon to convince her. Macbeth Sweney was the son of the man whom Mrs. Sweney had once called her husband, and it was very evident that his feelings were inimical to her, and that his enmity had followed her beyond the grave.

At the close of their conference, Aunt Jerusha went back to her kitchen, shaking her head. She by no means liked the present aspect of things, but she felt herself powerless. Mr. Sweney had surely some shadow of right and she had none that could avail against him. All day she heard him rambling about the house and the sounds from the late Mrs. Sweney's room indicated that he was moving heavy pieces of furniture, and instituting a general search among the deceased lady's effects. Her clothing, and all papers which did not seem of importance, together with other articles of small intrinsic value, had been left there. Aunt Jerusha regretted now that she had not attempted to fit up some other room for her guest.

But one remedy for her momentary weakness suggested itself. A telegraph line had lately been erected in the village. She resolved to summon the lawyer by means of this mode of communication.—She had no sooner furnished the stranger with his dinner than she set out for the village, where, after ascertaining what it was necessary for her to do, she concocted the following message, which speedily was flashed along the wires:

"There's a feller here with black hair like that you know on. Come as soon as you can."

This done she returned to her home quite satisfied with her errand, and quietly sat herself down to await the result. She knew that she must wait at least a whole day, but she resolved not to relax her vigilance and permit this man to escape.

Her precautions, however, were in vain. He remained throughout that day, and in the evening summoned Aunt Jerusha for some purpose. She found him sitting in the parlor, answered his questions and provided him with another nicely trimmed lamp and fuel. After securing the doors she retired, and, though she slept ill, heard no alarming sounds until the following morning, when she arose, and having prepared breakfast for the stranger, carried it to his room.

To her surprise it was vacant. Macbeth Sweney had departed and left no trace.

That forenoon the lawyer arrived, accompanied by an experienced detective and before nightfall a pursuit was organized. If found, the stranger would at least be arrested for robbery, for, though there had been little of value for him to take, it was quite evident that Mrs. Sweney's escritoire and receptacle for papers had been searched and a few relics, which Aunt Jerusha knew had been cherished by the deceased lady, were gone. Mr. ——, the lawyer who alone knew anything of her history, believed that young Sweney was her murderer, for he knew much of the persecutions she had formerly endured, and the attempts that had been made to invalidate her marriage, and legitimize the son of the woman who had become the successor in her husband's affections and her own rights. He also knew that an important paper—no less than the certificate of her marriage—had been lost at the time of her murder.

Once more a great crowd had been gathered at the cottage. Once more Aunt Jerusha and Uncle Solomon were witnesses. It was for them, who alone had seen him, to identify the prisoner who had just been brought in, and this they did at once, unmindful of the terrible frown with which he regarded them.

He was committed to the county jail for forcible entry and robbery of the house, and while he lay there the lawyers were slowly weaving around him a web which was to enmesh him. Having the clue various circumstances came to light, all tending to show that Sweney was the murderer. He was shown to have been in the county at the time and to have arrived at the nearest point by rail, which was near the residence of Mrs. Sweney, on the very day of the murder.

His object had been, doubtless, to intimidate Mrs. Sweney, compel her to yield up the documents which proved her rights and his illegitimacy. Having failed in this, he had deliberately committed the murder, taken from her the certificate, and departed unseen.

The lock of hair clutched in the fingers of the dead was also a powerful witness against him. Strange enough, it corresponded exactly in color, quality and strength with his own, and just above the temple was a bald spot about the size of the lock, which seemed to be pulled thence.

It was probably thought that time enough had elapsed to render his present visit safe, more especially as no suspicion had ever pointed to him; and this time he came with the hope of securing an important deed which Mrs. Sweney had once in her possession, and which, in the father's necessary communication with Mrs. Sweney's lawyer, he had learned had not been transferred to him. This was found among the effects of Macbeth Sweney, and he had doubtless discovered it in some secret drawer that had escaped the lawyer's vigilance.

Circumstantial evidence alone convicted him, but the universal comment upon the verdict of the jury declared its justice. He expiated his crime upon the gallows, and Aunt Jerusha Sears became the heroine of Bennington. She looked upon herself and was believed by others, to be the principal instrument in bringing to light the perpetrator of a mysterious crime, and punishing all who had been engaged in the persecutions heaped upon a most unfortunate and unhappy lady.

* * *

THE MAN WHO STOPS HIS PAPER.—Philip Gilbert Hamilton, in his papers on "Intellectual Life," thus talks to the man who "stopped his paper": "Newspapers are to the civilized world what the daily house talk is to the members of the family—they keep up our daily interest in each other, they save us from the evils of isolation. To live as a member of the great white race that has filled Europe and America and colonized or conquered whatever territory it has been pleased to occupy, to share from day to day its thoughts, its cares, its inspirations, it is necessary that every man should read his paper. Why are the French peasants so bewildered and at sea? It is because they never read a newspaper. And why are the inhabitants of the United States, though scattered over a territory fourteen times the area of France, so much more capable of concert action, so much more interested in new discoveries of all kinds, and capable of selecting and utilizing the best of them? It is because the newspapers penetrate everywhere, and even the lonely dweller on the prairie or in the forest is not intellectually isolated from the great currents of public life which flow through the telegraph and press."

* * *

—Dr. Benjamin Franklin invented and constructed three clocks, and one of these is owned in the Old King's Arms Inn, in Lancaster, England. It has only three wheels, and strikes the hour. It is to be sold at auction in May, with other curious historical objects.

SCARED OUT OF A WIFE.

I am about to write a narrative which was told to me one bleak, cold night in a country parlor. It was one of those nights in midwinter, when the wind swept over the land, making everything tingle with its frosty breadth, that I was seated before a blazing fire, surrounded by a jolly, half dozen boys and a bachelor—Peter Green—about forty and eight years old.

It was just the night without to make those within enjoy a good story; so each of us had to tell his favorite story, save Mr. Green, and as he was a jolly old fellow, we looked for a jolly story. We were somewhat surprised to hear him say, "I have no story that would interest you," so we had to find other entertainments for a time, when one of the boys told me to ask him how it happened he never got married. So I did.

"Well, gentlemen," he began, "it don't seem right for me to tell how that happened, but as it is about myself I don't care much. You see see when I was young, we had to walk as high as five miles to church and singing school, which was our chief enjoyment. But this don't have anything to do with my getting a wife, only I wanted to show you that we had some trouble them days in getting our sport.

"John Smith and I were like brothers, or like 'Mary and her little lamb;' where one went the other was sure to go. So we went to see two sisters, and as we were not the best boys imaginable, the old gentleman took umbrage and wouldn't allow us to come near the house, so we would take the girls to the end of the lane, and there we would take the final kiss.

"We soon got tired of that kind of fun, and I told John, on our way to singing school one night, that I was going to take Sadie home, and that I was going into the house, too.

"He said the old man would run me if I did.

"I told him I was going to risk it anyhow, let come what would.

"He said he would risk it if I would.

"So home we went with the girls.

"When we got to the end of the road I told the girls we proposed going all the way.

"They looked at each other in a way I didn't like too well, but they said the old folks would be in bed, so they didn't care if we did.

"They were a little more surprised still when I told them we thought of going in a little while, but as all was quiet when we got to the house we had no trouble in getting into the kitchen.

"Then and there we had our first court, and I made up my mind to ask Sadie to be my wife the next time I came.

"It was now past the turn of the night, and as we had four miles to walk, I told John we had to be going. So we stepped out on the porch, but as we did so, the sky was lit up by lightning, and one tremendous thunder peal rolled along the mountain side. Its echo had not died out in the far vales until the rain began to pour from the garnered fullness of the clouds. We waited for it to stop until we were all sleepy, when the girls said we should go to bed in the little room at the head of the kitchen; and as their father didn't get up early, we could be home before the old folks were astir. So after bidding the girls a sweet good-night, and hugging them a little, and wishing them pleasant dreams and promising them to come back on Saturday night, we started for bed.

"We didn't have far to go, as the bed stood near the head of the stairs. John was soon in bed, but as I was always a little slow and full of curiosity, I was looking around the little room.

"At last I thought I would sit down on a chest which was spread over with a nice white cloth while I drew off my boots. So down I sat, when stars of the East, I went plump into a big egg custard pie!

"I thought John would die laughing, for he said I had smashed the custard all to thunder and the plate right in two.

"You see we had to be awful quiet, so that the old man would not hear.

"I was now ready to get into bed, so I put the light out and picked up my boots, thinking to put them in a more convenient place, when down my one leg went through a pipe hole, which had been covered with paper, up to my hip.

"Now one part of me was up stairs, while the largest part was in the kitchen."

"As my leg was very long, it reached a shelf which was occupied with dishes, coffee pots, etc., and turning it over, down it went with a tremendous crash."

"The girls had not yet retired and I could hear them laugh fit to split their sides.

"I felt awful ashamed, and was scared until my heart was in my throat, for I expected the old man every moment. I extracted my leg from the confounded hole just in time, for the old lady looking into the kitchen from the room down stairs asked what all the noise was about.

"The girls put her off as best they could and I went to bed while John was strangling himself under the covers to keep from laughing aloud.

"We soon went off into the land of dreams, with the hope of waking early. I wish I could tell you my dreams, but it would take me too long. One moment I would fancy myself by the side of Sadie, sipping nectar from her heaven-bedewed lips, and the next I would be flying from the old man while he would be flourishing his cane over my head.

"This all came to an end by John giving me a kick.

"On waking up and looking around I saw John's eyes as big as my fist, while the sun was beaming in the window.

"What to do now we couldn't tell, for we heard the old man having family prayer in the kitchen.

"John looked out of the window and said we could get down over the porch roof.

"'Get out and dress as soon as possible,' he said.

"So in my hurry my foot got fastened in the bed clothes, and out I tumbled, head foremost, turned over, and down the steps until I struck the door, which was fastened by a button, which, giving way, out I rolled, right in front of the old man.

"He threw up both hands and cried 'Lord have mercy on us!' for he evidently thought I was the devil.

"The old lady screamed until you could have heard her a mile.

"I was so scared and bewildered that I couldn't get up at once. It was warm weather and I didn't have anything on but a shirt.

"When I heard the girls snickering it made me mad; and I jumped up and rushed out of doors, leaving the greater part of my shirt on the old iron door latch.

"Off I started for the barn, and when half way through the yard the dog set up a howl and went for me.

"When I got to the barnyard I had to run through a flock of sheep and among them was an old ram, who backed on a little and started for me. With one bound I escaped the blow, sprang into the barn, and began to climb up the mow, when an old mother hen pounced upon my legs, and picked them until they bled.

"I threw myself upon the hay and after John had slid down the porch into a hogshead of rain water, he came to me with one of my boots, my coat, and one of the legs of my pants.

"He found me completely prostrated. Part of my shirt, my hat, one leg of my pants, my vest, stockings, necktie and one boot were left behind.

"I vowed then and there that I would never go to see another girl and I'll die before I will!"

* * *

A Romance in Real Life.

There has been a great sensation in San Francisco over a scandal in society recalling in its incidents the plot of Charles Reade's "Terrible Temptation," only the ending was a more natural and prosaic one. In Reade's novel the false heir grows up in the family, and the deceit was not discovered, but was in the fullness of time revealed by the wife, who had erred through excessive love and devotion to her husband. In the San Francisco affair vanity and love of display were the motives of of the fraud, and discovery followed hard upon its consummation. Several years ago Samuel T. Curtis, a wealthy speculator and mine owner, married a young and attractive lady. She was fond of fashion and social enjoyment; he longed for a home made pleasant by the sound of children's voices. So strong was his desire that he promised her one of the finest houses in the city, with the most costly and elegant surroundings and equipage, if the dearest wish of his heart could be gratified. It is said that Reade's novel suggested to the wife the means by which she could deceive her husband and secure the fine establishment which was such a dazzling attraction to her vanity. She was able to secure the services of a physician named Dr. Mouser in arranging the details of her plot, and a foundling asylum was to supply the necessary infant. The services of a trusty maid were also secured, and for the rest the plot was managed almost exactly like that in Reade's novel, which seems to have furnished a model for the proceedings all through. During a four months' absence of Mr. Curtis in the Nevada mining regions he received the gratifying announcement of an expected heir. Appearances were skillfully managed so as to keep up the deceit, and the joyful and liberal mining king speedily redeemed his promises to his wife. A large and elegant mansion in the most fashionable quarter of the city was purchased and the most lavish expenditures were made upon its furniture and decoration. The lady's love of display was gratified by presents of splendid diamond jewelry and a handsome new carriage, drawn by costly blooded horses. The husband's business required him to make frequent visits to Virginia City, and taking the advantage of one of these, arrangements were made for the consummation of the plot. The confidential maid servant secured a new born infant from a foundling asylum, a wet nurse was engaged, the trusty Dr. Mouser was called in, and Mrs. Curtis, pale with nervous anxiety and excitement, was surrounded with the trappings of maternity. Dr. Mouser telegraphed to Mr. Curtis the joyful news that he was the father of a fine boy, and the latter hastening home, shed tears of paternal pride upon the pink and purple-mottled babe which the nurse presented to him. One of his first actions was to sit down and write off a check of $300 to Dr. Mouser for his inestimable services. All went well for a few weeks; the wife convalesced with prudent slowness, and the deceit might not have been discovered had not the confidential maid servant blabbed. Distracting rumors reached the husband's ears. His suspicions were aroused, and he employed a shrewd lawyer, who in turn employed detectives. The truth soon came out. The wife wept, protested and denied until confronted with Dr. Mouser's confession, when she too gave way. And now a luxurious home is for sale, the wretched wife is separated from her husband, the false heir is back at the foundling asylum, and a suit of divorce is pending.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

* * *

A FEARFUL RISK FOR GIRLS.—The pastor of a church in one of our large cities said to me not long ago: "I have officiated at forty weddings since I came here, and in every case, save one, I felt that the bride was running an awful risk. Young men of bad habits and fast tendencies never marry girls of their own sort, but demand a wife above suspicion. So pure, sweet women, kept from the touch of evil through the years of their girlhood, give themselves, with all their costly dower of womanhood, into the keeping of men who, in base associations, have learned to undervalue all that belongs to them, and then find no repentance in the sad after years. There is but one way out of this that I can see, and that is for you—the young women of the country—to require, in associations and marriages, purity for purity, sobriety for sobriety, and honor for honor. There is no reason why the young men of this Christain land should not be just as virtuous as its young virtuous women, and if the loss of your society and love be the price they are forced to pay for vice, they will not pay it. I admit, with sadness, that not all our young women are capable of this high standard for themselves or others, but I believe that there are enough earnest, thoughtful girls in the society of our country to work wonders if faithfully aroused. Dear girls, will you help us, in the name of Christ? Will you first of all be true to yourselves and God; so pure in your inner and outer life, that you shall have a right to ask that the young man with whom you marry shall be the same? The awful gulf of dishonor is close beside your feet, and in it, fathers, brothers, lovers and sons are going down. Will you not help us in our great work?"

* * *

—The attempt to hold Brigham Young responsible for the Mountain Meadow massacre is what the Pittsburgh *Dispatch* calls a sort of a harem scare 'em proposition.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
Friday Morning, - - May 4, 1877.

THE foreign Ministers in Washington believe that England will be drawn into the Eastern War.

* * *

THE difference between the Emperor Alexander of Russia and the Catholic pilgrims just departed is that one is a Roman-off while the others are off to Rome. Still the pilgrims are roamin' off a good piece too.

* * *

A NEGRO who made a Radical majority of one in the South Carolina Senate is in jail for theft. This reduces the Senate to a tie, the Democratic presiding officer giving the casting vote. Thus is the government of the people fully established in the Palmetto State.

* * *

AT the meeting of the Democratic State Committee, held at Harrisburg on Tuesday last, it was decided that the State convention should be convened in that city, on Wednesday, the 8th day of August next, which was a right and proper conclusion to reach both as to time and place.

* * *

WE are under obligations to Governor Hartranft for a copy of the general laws passed at the last session of the Legislature. The pamphlet contains 82 pages, compromising 76 laws and 8 joint resolutions. This small instalment of legislation is the legitimate fruit of the new constitution, without which we would have had the old ponderous volume of from 700 to 1,000 pages, containing the most vicious legislative trash imaginable.

* * *

WE have no hesitation in endorsing the effort now being made to secure the nomination of Hon. Wm. P. Schell, of Bedford, for the position of Auditor General on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Schell has long been a favorite with the Mountain Democracy, having at one time represented this county in conjunction with his own county of Bedford in the State Legislature, where as in all other positions he was ever true to his trust. No more acceptable candidate for Auditor General could be named, and we hope the convention will place him before the people, for with such a man the Democracy could readily peel the *Schell* (otherwise and more properly known as the rind) from the big Republican *Lemon*.

* * *

BY the treaties of July 15, 1840, and July 14, 1841, says the Harrisburg *Patriot*, Turkey was received into the family of European nations. The integrity of the Ottoman empire was threatened by Russia in 1853, but was preserved by the arms of England, France and Sardinia united with those of Turkey. By the treaty of Paris, in 1856, the Black Sea was made a neutral highway and the control of the mouths of the Danube was taken from Russia. The Danubian principalities, which were formerly to a great extent under Russian influence, were united in 1861 under the name of Roumania. A prince of the imperial family of Germany was chosen its ruler, who acknowledged the Turkish government and paid it an annual tribute in money. In 1871 the neutrality of the Black Sea was abrogated, but the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus are open to the ships of powers friendly to Turkey, should their presence be necessary to protect the latter under the treaty of Paris.

* * *

WE omitted last week to state that the Louisiana Legislature had elected Judge Henry M. Spofford to the United States Senate for the long term—six years. Judge Spofford was the nominee of the Democratic caucus, and his eminent fitness for the position was so universally acknowledged that nearly all the Republican members voted for him. The vote stood: Spofford, 140; Wiltz, 1; *Blank*, 12. Mr. Spofford is a gentleman of acknowledged ability and will faithfully represent the people of his redeemed and regenerated State. Ex-Gov. Warmoth, the leader of the Republicans, in giving his reason for casting his vote for a Democrat, said: "*The Republican party* (in Louisiana) *is now disbanded and there is only one party left.*" When Congress meets at the extra session in June, Kellogg will contest Judge Spofford's right to his seat, claiming that he himself was elected Senator last January by Packard's Legislature. It is not believed, however, that he will be able to convince the Senate that his claim rests on any substantial basis as against the undoubted legality of Judge Spofford's election.

* * *

AS VIRGINIA has been called the mother of statesmen, so may Ohio be called the mother of office-holders. A Republican who is fortunate enough to live in the Buckeye State and wants an office from Mr. Hayes, can read his title clear without much difficulty. Loyal Republicans in other States who are ambitious to serve their country, had a right to expect that in dispensing his patronage Hayes would look beyond the limits of Ohio and give them at least an equal chance. It would take more space than we can afford to specify in detail the responsible offices now filled by Ohioans in the different departments of the government. Their number is legion, and still they come, the latest and one of the most important being that of ex-Governor Noyes as Minister to France. No delegate to the Cincinnati convention, with the exception perhaps of Don Cameron, did more to defeat Blaine and nominate Hayes than this same Noyes. He was also one of the Republican committee that went to New Orleans last January to see to it that Wells and his Returning Board counted the electoral vote of Louisiana in the way that would do Mr. Hayes the most good. He had therefore a valid claim upon Hayes, and the mission to France is his abundant reward. Disappointed and disgusted applicants from other States for high positions are anxious to know the name of the Ohio Republican who will draw the next valuable prize in Hayes' lottery.

IT is an insult to the boasted intelligence of their readers when Republican editors assert that the withdrawal of the troops from Columbia and New Orleans was a betrayal of Southern Republicans, or, in other words, a betrayal of the negroes, for without the colored vote Republicanism in the South would have neither "a local habitation nor a name." How can the government of Hampton in South Carolina, or that of Nicholls in Louisiana, foreshadow the "betrayal" of the colored people? It will not be pretended that they could re-establish slavery in their own States, even if they desired to do so. Nor can it be said that they will attempt to take away the right of suffrage from the colored man. In his late speech to the colored people of Charleston, Hampton assured them that twelve years ago, just when the civil war ended, he advocated the right of the negro to vote, and that he stood now precisely where he did then. In addition to this, he told them that while in Washington not long since five or six prominent *Republicans*, men in high position, actually consulted him as to how the vote of the colored man could be restricted. "My answer was," he said, "that we do not want the vote of the colored man taken away or restricted, for, aside from the friendship we bear the race, their right to vote gives us thirty more votes in Congress, and when peace comes we are satisfied that the best men of both races and parties will vote together for the common weal." Governor Nicholls occupies precisely the same ground as Hampton, and time and again has publicly declared so. As to the schools, Gov. Hampton pledged himself and friends to give "the colored people better facilities for education than they have heretofore enjoyed," and to use all his influence to bring about that result. In view of all this, how contemptible are the crocodile tears of Northern agitators over the downfall of Chamberlain and Packard and their assumed betrayal of the rights of the negroes under the Democratic rule of Hampton and Nicholls? The history of every one of the old slave States since the close of the rebellion conclusively proves two things. *First*, that carpet bag government simply meant systematic plunder and wholesale robbery of the white taxpayer, and, *second*, that not until the people, both white and black, expelled the thieves from power and filled their places with men who felt a just pride in the prosperity and well being of both races, was their future welfare assured. Look at the wretched condition, under the blighting influence of corrupt carpet bag government, supported by the military, of Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, and contrast it with their prosperous and peaceful present. Order has been brought out of chaos—peace and quiet have banished turmoil and strife—and in each of them honesty and economy on the part of those who administer their affairs are the *rule* and not the *exception*. There has been no "betrayal" of the colored race by their Governors, their Legislatures, or their Courts, nor will anything of the kind take place in South Carolina and Louisiana under Wade Hampton and Francis T. Nicholls.

* * *

FEW persons at the present day have any adequate conception of the bitter hostility that was waged against George Washington during the second term of his administration as President. It was during that period that the Federal and Republican parties were organized, the former under the leadership of John Adams and the latter under that of Thomas Jefferson. Although Washington took no active part in favor of either party, and stood aloof from their personal warfare, his sympathies were with Adams. In 1797, when he was closing his second term and about to retire to Mt. Vernon, the *Aurora*, then a well known paper throughout the country, was especially abusive of him. It is difficult for the present generation to conceive how the editor of that journal could deliberately sit down and hold up the pure and virtuous Washington to the scorn, hatred and contempt of the country as he did in the following words on the last day of Washington's term as President:

> "'Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace,' &c., was the pious ejaculation of a man who beheld a flood of happiness rushing upon mankind. If ever there was a time that would license the reiteration of the exclamation, that time has arrived; for the man who is the source of all the misfortunes of our country is this day reduced to the level of his fellow-citizens, and is no longer possessed of power to multiply evils upon the United States. If ever there was a period for rejoicing, this is the moment. Every heart in unison with the freedom and happiness of the people ought to beat high with exultation that the name of Washington from this day ceases to give currency to political iniquity, and to legalize corruption. It is a subject of the greatest astonishment that a single individual should have cankered the principles of republicanism in an enlightened people, and should have carried his designs against the public liberty so far as to have put in jeopardy its very existence. Such, however, are the facts; and with these staring us in the face, this day (March 4th, 1797) ought to be a jubilee in the United States!"

* * *

TERRIBLE FIRE IN MONTREAL.—*Nine Persons Killed and Many Wounded.*—On Saturday morning last about five o'clock a fire broke out in the Montreal Novelty building, Sharban street. Owing to the immense amount of inflammable material in the premises, all efforts to save the building were useless. It was five stories high, and the walls were badly built. About six o'clock the walls fell outward with a terrible crash, breaking through the roof of the coffin store and completely demolishing a number of sheds and outerhouses. Eight firemen under Chief Patton were playing upon the roofs of the sheds and coffin store when the wall fell. They saw the wall began to totter and made a rush for the shed and barely got in the inside when they were completely buried under several feet of hot bricks. After the walls fell, moans of firemen rent the air. A band of citizens went to work to dig them out. The firemen remained beneath the ruins about an hour before they were got out. Four were found beneath the board fence alive but suffering terribly. Nine were taken out dead, three of them recognized as firemen. The bodies were terribly disfigured. Suspicion is entertained that the fire was the work of an incendiary. The building was owned by James Talmer, and was valued at $20,000. It was occupied by a novelty and a shoe furnishing factory. The loss to the firms is about $138,000, which is partially insured.

* * *

—There are three banks in the United States having ladies as tellers, and it is wonderful how quick they change a $50 bill for a good-looking man.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30, 1877.

The Louisiana Commission returned on the 24th and rendered their report, after which they dined at the White House. Their short review of their proceedings must give satisfaction to the people, and show still more clearly to all but the Wade and Blaine-ites the utter lack of necessity for Federal bayonets to support that political montebank, Packard. Captain Scott's coon did not come down a whit sooner or prompter than did Packard under the engineering of the Commission, and we might say the same thing of the Rads here, for so completely have they subsided, and so flat have Wade's letter and Blaine's opposition fallen, that we are without an item involving strife or the grand promised fight against the Administration. Pronunciamento Wade didn't want his fulmination published, it seems, and it is a pity he could not have applied a little of Blaine's *duces tecum* in advance of publication, through which he got possession of his damaging Mulligan letters.

THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON.

Some of the members of the diplomatic corps are conjecturing as to Russia's real purpose in keeping such a large naval squadron in American waters, when there is certain to be numberless conflicts between the Russian and Turkish navies near at home. It is generally thought that within a very short time a blockade of the Turkish ports will be declared, and the vessels of other nations warned not to carry munitions of war destined for the Turkish government. When this is done then the secret of the large Russian naval squadron will be made to appear, and it will be found they are here for the purpose of intercepting the shipment of American arms to Turkey. Russia having all the arms she needs will not have to purchase, as Turkey is doing, of American manufacturers. American naval officers are quite outspoken in their belief that the powerful iron clads of Turkey will be more than a match for the navy of her opponent, Rusia.

PENDING APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Hayes manifests little disposition to hasten action in the case of some of the important Federal appointments which have been hanging fire now for several weeks, and although pressed on all sides to settle the conflicts now going on between the numerous applicants, he does not yield in the least, but continues to postpone action.

MINISTER TO PARIS.

Ex-Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, who presented Hayes's name to the Cincinnati convention in behalf of the Ohio delegation, is here, and had an interview with his "Boss," and it is said that Noyes is a prominent supplicant for Minister Washburne's position at Paris. Noyes predicts that within three weeks all signs of disaffection will have died in the Republican party, and "the President" be heartily commended for his wise course towards South Carolina and Louisiana. And yet Mr. Noyes, when here last summer, was not favoring Mr. Hayes at all. He went all the way up to Maine to court Jimmy Blaine, and on his return here, just prior to the Cincinnati convention, ridiculed the idea of Hayes receiving the nomination for President. Mr. Hayes did not have a dozen delegates from his own State who believed he would receive more than a complimentary vote, and yet every one of the pack, forgetting that the nomination was forced by other States, is swearing like Noyes that the responsibility of his nomination rests upon him alone. Noyes is an Ohio bubble and should be bursted without mercy. But as Ohio rules the roost, we presume all its incapables must be provided with an asylum, and yet why should our nation be compelled to furnish such as Noyes with a first-class foreign mission, and make a thimble-rigger a Minister Plenipotentiary?

CENTENNIAL VISITOR.

Among the callers at the White House on Tuesday last was a Mrs. Sarah Davis, who had shaken hands with every President from Washington down. She is 105 years of age, and resides near the Navy Yard, in this city. She was accompanied by a male escort, near her own age, and sent her card up to Mr. Hayes who shortly afterward came into the East room and received her.

GENERAL BANKS,

in an interview during the past week, said the Administration was just entering upon its new policy, and time alone would demonstrate whether Mr. Hayes had or had not made a grave mistake. The vital question is, what use will the Southern people make of the power given them? He expressed the opinion that the extra session of Congress would be a long one, running for two or three months, and that there would be a great deal of general legislation.

THE NEW SENATOR.

Judge Spofford (Democrat), elected United States Senator from Louisiana, is a lawyer with few equals in the South. He was the constant companion and advisor of Judge Trumbull and other Northern Democrats, during the late "Electoral Tribunal" conspiracy. It is thought here that the election of Judge Spofford is a triumph over the attempt to disintegrate the Democratic party in the South.

HAYES AND THE MALIGNANTS.

Ben Wade, like Wendell Phillips and Mr. Blaine, has rendered Mr. Hayes the greatest service in his power by abusing him. Nothing is more likely to rally the conservatives of the country than the violent opposition of the ultra portion of the Radical party. These are the men who in perfectly cold blood have sought systematically to inflame the passions and prejudices of others, and by every devilish art and device to keep alive the bitter hatred engendered by the late civil strife. While the conservatives commend Mr. Hayes for doing right, yet not one of our leaders council a break in our party line.

THE SHADOW OF THE GUILLOTINE.

There is a good deal of uneasiness among the Bureau officers of the Treasury Department in consequence of the removal of Solicitor Talbot and the appointment of G. Wiley Wells, ex-carpet bag representative from Mississippi. This change, it is thought, indicates a determination on the part of Secretary Sherman to put the guillotine at work among the other heads, and as no person can tell whom the next victim will be, there is considerable alarm among the faithful. The Secretary has gone outside of the office in selecting persons to fill the vacancies, thereby ignoring civil service rules entirely.

ANDERSON.

* * *

—An act was passed at the last session of the State Legislature, has been signed by the Governor, and is now a law, requiring Justices of the Peace and Aldermen to render judgment within *ten* days after all evidence shall have been heard. Heretofore the law required judgment to be rendered in twenty days, and this change is one that should be remembered by all having suits pending, or who expect to have business of this kind to attend to. It may be well for all to bear this matter in mind so as not to be "caught napping."

—Auditor General Temple has instructed the mercantile appraisers throughout the State to enforce an old law in regard to the taxing of patent medicines. This law has been practically a dead letter for a quarter of a century. A common fund among the druggists throughout the State is to be raised and the best legal talent employed with a view to resisting the collection of the tax.

Mining Perils.

FEARFUL ADVENTURE IN A COAL MINE.

A despatch from Scranton says that in calculating the cost of coal there is one important item which is never taken into consideration by capitalist or consumer, and that is the loss of life and limb incurred in the work of digging "dusky diamonds" and preparing them for market. A glance at the list of deaths and accidents published monthly in the local papers is sufficient to send a thrill of horror through the stoutest heart; but familiarity soon makes us partially indifferent to such matters, and it is only when some thrilling calamity occurs, such as the Avondale and West Pittsburg disaster, that we are fairly aroused to the perils incident to the work of mining. The people of the metropolis know but little of these things unless when they see an occasional account of some extraordinary catastrophe published, and even then they can but faintly realize the mishaps that befall from day to day in the way of fire-damp explosions, falling roofs and the innumerable other death-dealing agencies that lurk in the depths of the coal mine.

One of the most heartrending accidents of this character which has been recorded for some time has just occurred at the Empire mine in this vicinity. Two men named John Mooney and Patrick Quinn were employed in No. 4 slope laying track, a distance of about two miles from the opening and a mile from the other workmen. When they least dreamed of danger there was a sudden convulsion overhead, and an instant later they were overwhelmed by a fearful fall of roof. The terrible accident put out their lights, and they were in utter darkness. Mooney, after considerable difficulty, succeeded in extricating himself from among the massive boulders which fell about him in such a way as to form a sort of cave, and upon freeing himself his first thought was for his companions. He called aloud for Quinn, but received no answer—only the echo of his own voice beaten back by the rocks. He felt himself growing faint, and realized that he was seriously injured, but was determined to ascertain the condition of his fellow-miner. After calling aloud in vain for some time he groped about in the dismal place among the rocks, hoping to find Quinn, and fearing that he was dead. At length he touched him, but the poor fellow was pinned fast by a big boulder which lay upon one of his mangled legs. The other leg had been completely severed from the body by the fall. To release him was a hard task, but Mooney, forgetting his own injuries, set about the work with a will and succeeded in setting Quinn free.

How to carry him to the light of day was the next trial, but he was determined to do it; and taking him upon his back, he began groping his way through the pitchy darkness in the direction of what he considered was the foot of the slope. For two hours he wandered about that living tomb, with his dying comrade on his back, moaning in the most piteous manner. The situation was awful, and after roaming thus for a long time poor Mooney was disheartened to find that he had come back to the very point from which he had set out, and where the accident occurred. He summoned up his fast failing strength and made another effort, still taking Quinn on his back, but after proceeding a short distance he grew faint, and was unable to go further with his precious burden. Then laying the dying man down in as comfortable a position as he could Mooney crawled on his hands and knees towards what he thought was the slope. At 6½ o'clock a party of miners, while proceeding down No. 5 slope, were startled by the apparition which their lamps revealed. It was Mooney crawling slowly up the slope on his hands and knees, his face black and bloody, and his whole body sore from contact with the jagged pieces of coal and rock. His eyes were at first dazzled by the light, he had been in darkness so long and trying to see, and he was speechless with joy for some seconds to find relief at last. This was eight hours after the accident had happened, and they were eight hours of awful mortal agony. As soon as Mooney found words to speak he related the story in brief, and begged the party to hasten to the assistance of Quinn, who might yet be saved.

They hurried to the spot indicated and found the unfortunate fellow in the condition already described, with one leg severed from his body and the other crushed to pieces. He was still alive, and they took him up in their arms to carry him to the slope, but he never reached it alive. He died in the arms of his comrades. Mooney, who is severely wounded, is expected to recover. He played the part of a hero in the unselfish manner in which he risked his own life trying to save his comrade. But such acts are not of rare occurence among the miners. They are a most unselfish, brave lot of fellows, and will face death in the mines at any time to save one another. The men who met Mooney crawling up the slope were moved to tears by his haggard, woe begone, and saddened looks, and they never saw such a pitiful sight before.

* * *

A SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—The Panama *Star and Herald* reports a curious phenomenon as having occurred at Aspinwall during the past month (April), and calls upon the scientific for an explanation. The beach, says the journal, is of coral formation and extends from the light-house eastward along the northern shore of Manzanilla Island for a mile or more, and is open to the Caribbean. Upon the night in question, or rather on the morning following, this whole distance was covered with a deposit of a deep vivid-indigo-blue—something resembling a broad ribbon stretched along the limits of high tide, which there amounts to only about eighteen inches. Beholders were startled by this very peculiar appearance, and it was at first thought that perhaps Old Neptune and the Tagus indigo business might have had something to do with it; nor was curiosity allayed in the slighest when a closer examination revealed the ichthyological fact that this blue deposit consisted of millions of a peculiar, flat, shapeless sort of jelly fish, smaller than the hand, rounded in contour, with a slightly raised ridge running what would seem to be fore and aft over the back. Everybody looked and wondered, but the wisest—and there are some perfect Solomons in that city—could not make out what they were, or what such a singular and sudden phenomenon meant. The next day all the bright color had faded out, and the gelatinous deposit, although giving out a strong, unpleasant odor, dried up and soon disappeared.

These facts are vouched for by responsible parties, and should they meet the eye of science, we beg that their imperfect mention may be considered a prayer for light on this blue mystery.

* * *

—William Pintz, who killed Catherine Bun, a child about nine years old, in Bollinger county, Mo., on the 15th of November, 1875, was hanged on Marble Hill on Friday in the presence of a great crowd of people. Pintz made a brief address from the scaffold, in which he said it was women, whisky and bad men that had brought him into trouble. Previous to his execution he made a confession saying that he murdered the child at the request of her mother. He also confessed to having killed a man named William Gray, in New Madrid county, five years ago. He had also assisted in several robberies and belonged to the kuklux. His neck was broken by the fall and he died easily.

News and Other Notings.

—Miss Lillian Bailey of Chester, Pa., while eating dinner on Friday, was accidentally choked to death.

—A lighthouse keeper at Charleston was literally frightened out of his wits by the recent storm in that section.

—Abraham Hailer, a tramp, hung himself to a tree on the farm of Jonas Hess, Warwick, Lancaster county, on Friday.

—Parson Brownlow died at Knoxville at two o'clock on Sunday afternoon, of paralysis of the bowels, after a long and tedious illness.

—A Chicago girl, 14 years old, has furnished a comfortable home and bought a piano with the money obtained by selling papers.

—In New York, on Friday night, Prof. Paul Carter performed the unprecedented feat of waltzing five hours without intermission.

—John Miller, of Warwick, Chester county, has been arrested for incest at the instance of a sister who is four years older than he is.

—It is said that over thirteen thousand persons have thus far signed the temperance pledge at the Murphy meetings in Philadelphia.

—A grapevine on W. G. Phelps' premises, near Stockton, Cal., measures, at a distance of one foot from the ground twenty-six inches in circumference.

—Jos. Cunningham, of Fayette county, aged seventy-seven years, died recently on the farm on which he was born and from which he had never removed.

—A girl aged eleven years was caught in a cog wheel in Lehigh county and drawn around at the rate of sixty revolutions a minute. Her injuries were fatal.

—James F. Whitney, six years old, in a quarrel with a playmate, Lewis Shattuck, at Nashua, N. H., Monday, was stabbed by the latter, probably fatally, three times.

—The Richmond *Whig* reports in detail the case of a young man in that city whose black hair turned white in a single night in consequence of great anxiety and tribulation.

—John Barmettler, of Pittsburgh, committed suicide on Thursday by shooting himself in the head. Despondency, caused by having no employment, induced him to kill himself.

—Wm. Mason has been arrested in Washington county for debauching two orphan nieces—children of a deceased soldier. He is being prosecuted by the Grand Army of the Republic.

—Richard Phillips, a baggage-master on the Pennsylvania Railroad, is charged with robbing the mails. A large quantity of stolen property was found at his residence. He is held in $5,000 bail.

—The *Methodist* says that Rev. Mallalien, who made such a fuss about Hayes' Southern policy in the New England conference, should "study Wendell Philps less and the Lord Jesus Christ more."

—The following advertisement recently appeared in a New Haven journal: "Any person having five to fifty loads of manure to dispose of will please send word or drop it through the post-office."

—Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, editor of Godey's Lady's Book, is eighty-two years old, but still has entire charge of the literary department of that periodical. A *hale* old lady must be Sarah J. Hale.

—A post mortem examination of the body of a colored child supposed to have been murdered at Harrisburg by Barney O'Brien, its father, disclosed the fact that death resulted from starvation.

—While grating horseradish, last week, Wm. Gove, 45 years of age, of New York, was taken with a fit of sneezing, during which he ruptured a blood vessel and expired in a few minutes afterwards.

—A French Canadian boy, fourteen years old, while asleep in a car on the Central Vermont Railroad the other night, walked off the platform while the train was at full speed. He was uninjured.

—As the President so called, sits outside of the capital dome and looks out on forty millions of freemen, he sees some statesmen who don't live in Ohio, and he wonders what is going to become of them.

—James Lick meant to have left $3,500,000 to public charity and benevolence, but after his son and the lawyers get through cramming their pockets there won't be enough left to pay for digging a town ditch.

—A few days ago Patrick Dolan was blown thirty feet in the air at the Philadelphia Coal Company's colliery No. 2, about three miles from Shenandoah, by the caving in of a car-breast. He reached the ground without injury.

—A single firm in Chicago made settlements on Tuesday of 2,000,000 bushels of wheat and the next day of 700,000, netting a profit of about a quarter of a million. The margins put up on Wednesday amounted to a million dollars.

—Wonderful discoveries of pre-historic remains have been made at Arkadelphia, Ark., twenty miles south of the Hot Springs, consisting of a road from 800 to 1,000 years old, skeletons of primitive giants seven feet high, etc.

—The Lancaster *Intelligencer* says that Hayes is so conscientious that he will have none but an upright piano. But his love for the poor African was not strong enough to cause him to have the key-board composed entirely of dark-keys.

—Judge Schaeffer has rendered a decision in the famous divorce case of Ann Eliza Young against Brigham Young, in which he says the alleged marriage was and is polygamous, and therefore null and void. She receives no compensation.

—Hayes has appointed Judge John E. King as collector of the port at New Orleans. He is a resident of Opelousas parish, and formerly occupied a seat on the supreme bench of Louisiana. Pity the sorrows of poor old Packard, Anderson & Co.!

—The St. Louis *Times* thinks that Hayes is a great deal like the individual mentioned in Holy Writ, who having been forgiven his own debt, went out straightway and clapped his unfortunate debtor in prison because he couldn't pay him what he owed him.

—It is reported that Mr. Packard will not leave New Orleans until he has secured documentary proofs that the Hayes electors were counted in by fraud. These proofs, it is supposed, he will place in Mr. Blaine's possession before the extra session of Congress.

—A fire on Sunday night, at Greene Castle, Indiana, destroyed Hanna & Black's livery stable and Liggett's billiard and drinking saloon. W. H. Sherfy, a prominent business man, while assisting the fire department, was instantly killed by a falling wall.

—George Shutt, a little boy of New Holland, Pa., got a grain of corn down his windpipe, and Dr. Agnew, of Philadelphia, had to cut open the windpipe in order to remove the grain. It had been there three weeks, and had begun to sprout. The boy is doing well.

—James Hurd, living at Northweare, N. H., on Sunday last left his insane wife at home in charge of their son, aged 10 years, and some time during his absence she killed the boy with an axe, nearly severing the head from the trunk, and then hanged herself in an outhouse.

—At the Cleveland baby show, the triplets were the centre of attraction, from the opening to the closing. There were two sets, one of seven months, while the others had looked on this vale of tears for seven years and some days. The youngest trio won much attention.

ANCHORED
AT OAK HALL.

6TH AND MARKET
STILL TO BE HEADQUARTERS FOR
CLOTHING.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
IN THE OLD PLACE AT THE OLD TRADE.

All the best talent, experience and advantages we can command, continued at OAK HALL, to produce the BEST and CHEAPEST CLOTHING for man and boy.

For sixteen years we have lived at the old corner of SIXTH and MARKET, and the business done there has been so satisfactory to the public and ourselves, that we have decided not to change or move the Clothing business away. The people like the place and we like to please the people, and we believe that we can do it better than ever at the old place.

The sales of the past year far surpassed anything we ever dreamed of, and this puts it in our power to start the Spring of 1877 with a STILL LOWER SCALE OF PRICES, and a class of goods so excellent that we are not afraid to follow each sale with our warrantee, or receive back the goods unworn and hand over to the customer the money paid.

The store has been largely refitted, and there never was such a splendid stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's clothing under the roof, nor were we ever able to sell so cheaply. Our word for it, and we are your friends of sixteen years.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE OLD PLACE,
6th & Market.

—In Albany, N. Y., Sunday morning, a terrible fire devastated eight acres of the built up portion of the city. It broke out in the stables of the Nellis house and a strong wind carried it over malt houses, coal yards, &c., causing a loss of $200,000.

—The dogs on Mount St. Bernard saved the lives of forty persons during the past winter. At the distance of an hour's march they can discover, through their wonderful sense of smell, whether travellers are on the mountain, and begin to howl as soon as they do.

—The Union Bank Company, No. 310 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, closed its doors Tuesday, it being discovered that the cashier, James A. Hill, is a defaulter for over $25,000. The bank goes into liquidation under an assignee. The depositors, it is said, will be paid in full.

—A battle, fierce and prolonged, recently occurred between a pair of hawks and another and larger one in Gaysville, Vt. When last seen the larger hawk was making rapid and unsteady progress for the woods, while one of the smaller birds was perched upon his back and hammering away at his head in good earnest.

—Frank Wilson, a negro, was sentenced to be hanged at Harrisburg a few days ago. The prisoner received the judgment of the Court without manifestations of grief, but claimed that his conviction was unsupported by proper evidence. In an isolated locality in Harrisburg he killed an old drunken rag pedlar for a small sum of money.

—Governor Hartranft issued warrants on Monday for the execution, June 21st, of Andrew Lanahan, Luzerne county, for the murder of Capt. Reilly, at Wilkesbarre; also, for the execution, the same day, of the Mollie Maguires, Edward Kelly, Michael J. Doyle and John Donohoe, Carbon county, and Thomas Munly, Schuylkill co.

—In Fulton county the other day a lad named Harris, armed with a shot-gun, encountered a large sized bald eagle, which he fired upon and wounded. The bird after being injured turned upon its slender assailant and drove him from the field; but was afterwards shot by the father and proved to be seven feet and two inches from tip to tip.

—On Wednesday of last week Nannie Peachy, a little girl about seven years old, of Menno township, Mifflin county, was sitting near a newly lighted lime stack, when a spark shot out, lighting on her dress and igniting her clothing. She then ran and the flames being fanned shot up around her and before assistance arrived she was burned so badly that she died in two hours.

—A recent letter from Grand River, Dakota Territory, says that Frank Raymond, of Northfield, Minn., and P. O. Daniels, of Syracuse, N. Y., were frozen to death in a snow storm, while on their way to the Black Hills. R. N. Tyler, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, and a soldier from Fort Lincoln, who were also on their way to the Hills, are supposed to have perished in the same storm.

—A man named Rathbone, who had been married twice, shot himself in Erie county a few days ago. His second wife, who had refused to live with him because he did not support her, was entreated to return to his home. She said she would provided he would go to work. This was asking too much, so he went around the corner of the house and put a bullet into his body.

—A negro woman named Jeannette Wilson, living in Nansemond county, five miles from Suffolk, Va., murdered her husband in his sleep Friday night by attacking him with an axe. She completely severed the head from the body of her husband, and then fled with a paramour, who had incited her to the inhuman deed. The woman, who was arrested and committed to jail, has made a full confession.

—The Chicago *Times* of Saturday publishes an interview had with an old citizen of Kansas named Dubois who claims to have been one of a party who, when the Bender family emigrated so suddenly from the scene of their manifold murders in that State, followed their trail and, having encountered them, had a short, sharp fight which ended in the summary burial of the whole family. Dubois gives a graphic and detailed account of the encounter.

—Andrew Overton, aged sixteen years, of Jersey City, attempted to commit suicide on Thursday by swallowing two ounces of laudanum. Before the narcotic had time to take effect he dashed his head against the flagging and slightly fractured his skull. He was arrested, and a doctor administered antidotes, which will probably save his life. This is the second attempt to end his life during the past week. His companions say that lately he has developed a sudden fondness for alcoholic stimulants, which have likely deranged his mind.

—The outlaws who tarred and [illegible] Mrs. Ida Shepherd, the wife of [illegible] herd, on the Neshanic mountain, [illegible] last winter, were placed on trial [illegible] day, in the circuit court at [illegible] J., before Judge Dalrymple. A [illegible] guilty was returned against [illegible] Low, Charles Hoff, Alfred [illegible] bet, William Dougherty and [illegible] Dougherty. Richard Van Lew was sentenced to one year and six [illegible] prisonment; the others [illegible] sentences. Mrs. Shepherd has [illegible] cuted for adultery.

—The wife of Mr. Thomas Fix of [illegible] ing, had removed from her leg [illegible] a needle that had been in her [illegible] twenty-five years. The needle [illegible] thumb while washing, and had [illegible] so deeply that all efforts to [illegible] ed of no avail. About three weeks [illegible] she began to experience severe pain [illegible] fleshy portion of the left lower limb [illegible] gradually became worse, and [illegible] Mr. Fix made an incision with a razor and detected some hard substance. This was pulled out and proved to be the needle that Mrs. Fix had run in her [illegible] twenty-five years ago.

ARE YOU GOING WEST?—[illegible] that you purchase tickets by the [illegible] pelling you to make the fewest changes of cars, and by which there are no [illegible] transfers between depots in the large [illegible] The principal connection of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Pittsburgh, is the [illegible] of roads familiarly known to the [illegible] as the "*Panhandle Route.*" Its [illegible] through, without detention, from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati and Louisville, [illegible] connections are made for all points [illegible] from Pittsburgh to Indianapolis, [illegible] through express trains are [illegible] Union Depot to take passengers [illegible] in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and the [illegible] west. The only line running through [illegible] from Pittsburgh to St. Louis, [illegible] Mississippi river on the largest [illegible] steel bridge in the world, and making [illegible] connections in the New Union Depot [illegible] the great through lines [illegible] Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, California, Arkansas, and Texas. Trains are [illegible] with the Safety Air Brake; the cars [illegible] fortable, and the road is first-class [illegible] Your tickets west of Pittsburgh should [illegible] over "*Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway.*" [illegible]

TROUBLESOME CHRONIC [illegible] There are multitudes of Chronic [illegible] which beset and afflict [illegible] ers, which in a vast majority of cases [illegible] easily within the reach of cure. [illegible] embraces so many maladies [illegible] dious as well as [illegible] —Dropsy, Scrofula, Rheumatism, [illegible] Stubborn Ulcers and Fever Sores, [illegible] Head-aches, Contracted Limbs, [illegible] of which are, by proper treatment, [illegible] Consumption, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Chronic Diarrhœa, Piles and [illegible] make up another class, equally [illegible] under the improved methods of [illegible] which deep research [illegible] have brought to light. Dr. Keyser [illegible] Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, has [illegible] these diseases as well as other [illegible] affections, which [illegible] a cure whenever a cure is at all [illegible] office is easily reached, and persons [illegible] to consult him, can take the [illegible] most cases, and return home [illegible] Dr. Keyser is the proprietor of Dr. [illegible] Lung Cure, the great remedy for [illegible] tion, now sold in pint bottles, at [illegible]

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER [illegible] C. Aldrich, Wauseon, Fulton Co., O. [illegible] "R. P. Hall & Co.—Gentlemen: [illegible] me one dozen bottles of your [illegible] newer. Our [illegible] ous. My mother [illegible] the results from the use of [illegible] ing almost seventy years [illegible] a wig over thirty years [illegible] those who have known her [illegible] what little hair she had [illegible] now her wig [illegible] and a smooth, glossy [illegible] Hoping you may long [illegible] ings on the heads of the [illegible] yours truly."

Such evidence, with the [illegible] the great chemists of New England [illegible] A. Hayes and S. Dana Hayes, [illegible] any one which of the [illegible] the best results.

IS YOUR LIFE WORTH 10 CENTS? [illegible] ness prevails everywhere, and [illegible] complains of some disease during [illegible] When sick, the object is to get [illegible] say plainly that no person [illegible] is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as [illegible] Costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour [illegible] Heart Burn, palpitation of the [illegible] pressed Spirits, Biliousness [illegible] GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER [illegible] relief and cure. If you [illegible] your Druggists, Lemmon & Murray, [illegible] burg, or Wholesale & Son, [illegible] get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. [illegible] Regular size 75 cents. [illegible] lieve you.

HE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,

RIDAY, - - - MAY 4, 1877.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

re, There, and the Other Place.

—time favor us with an early call who owes the printer.

—haven't much space this week for not much local news this week

—of the jealous ones attribute the this week to the May and December at on Sunday afternoon last.

—have tried Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup family, and can assert that it is the remedy for a cough or cold ever introduced. Price 25 cents.

—resident of Gallitzin, named Clark, of his legs badly crushed yesterday by jumping from a freight train at end of the tunnel.

—devotions were commenced at the of the Holy Name, in this place, evening, and will be continued each during the month.

—inches lengthwise, 6¾ crosswise, and weighing full four has recently been produced in Morris Clearfield county.

—rumor speaks truly the Johnstown Echo is soon to be resuscitated the editorial management of his Honor, (with an "ex") Potts.

—new time table will go into effect on R. R. next Sunday. We presume make any change in the running our Branch road.

—hunger for the good things of life until Major Unger, of the Union Hotel, Pittsburgh, takes possession of Mountain House, Cresson, on the 15th of

—J. G. Hasson caught the largest the other evening that has ever been out of either of the dams in this It weighed over two pounds and about fifteen inches.

—The dwelling house of Mr. Christ. Karl- Carroll township, caught fire from stove pipe, on Wednesday of la t destroyed, as was also a great deal No insurance.

—The Tyrone Herald says that Bedford colored lawyer who cuts hair and his brethren of the bar between Another lawyer of the same county the tailoring business.

—Mr. John Goss settled in Clearfield before the Indians departed from and lived there until a few when death claimed him for its age of 89 years, or thereabouts.

—Baker, of West Newton, West- county, severed his windpipe with day last week, and now there is Baker in all that region. A wife children are left to mourn his terri- death.

—removal of J. S. Plummer and the appointment of Frank M. Bell as postmas- don't go down very well in community, the general impression be- there is too much "ring" in the

—The Journal says there is no for timber and every man is whatever he can get. Before the arrived below a good raft or two cents, but all sales since then averaged more than seven cents.

—Snook was convicted in the Blair last week of abortion, but was out of the penitentiary, for the at least, by a motion for a new trial, being granted and the defendant $5,000 bail for his appearance at term of court.

—Moore, convicted of larceny on his confession, and John McEwen, better as Dr. McEwen, found guilty of big- Blair county court a few days taken to the Western Penitentiary, morning, where they are to re- a period of one year.

—In the matter of Thomas Richey and Wm. M. Lloyd, a motion was U. S. District Court, Pittsburgh, last, to permit the Keystone Company, creditors of said Lloyd, to in the petition for adjudication, was taken in the matter.

—Thursday last a barn owned by Mr. near Buckstown, Somerset county, by lightning, set on fire and to- with all its contents. Mr. who was standing in the barn door was prostrated by the electric but fortunately escaped without in-

—The Herald of last week says that Mrs. Reed, of Blacklick township, recently application for a pension as the surviv- of Wm. Reed, a soldier of the 1812, and was no less surprised than the other day by receiving seven- years' pension, amounting in all to

—good property to keep these hard the big planing mill in this place, effort to dispose of either by public sale has thus far proved availing, bid on Tuesday last being $1,600. it would be an investment that with management ought to pay well when get better.

—The name of our esteemed friend Ford, R. R. agent at Cresson, appears in the list published elsewhere in the issue of our paper. We didn't know had embarked in the business, but that he has, our best wishes at- He can A. Ford to sell as cheap and will do it no doubt.

—Mr. John Price, a miner residing in was found dead in a coal mine, Friday last with a shovel in his hand foot held fast by a large piece or slate, which is supposed fallen upon his back and killed him The deceased was a widower, and the father of four children.

—James F. Campbell, late of the Johns- Echo, has, it seems, really at Ebensburg, Clarion county, Oil Times, a new weekly, if not a soon to make its appearance under We trust that the Times enough to run smoothly and may prove to be millions in the

—Dr. Hoffman will be at Wilmore on next, May 10th, at Belsano on May 15th, and at Strongstown, In- county, on Wednesday, May 16th. we presume need be told that the is a surgeon dentist of admitted and that he will perform all operations of his profession at the lowest

—Mr. John Schroth, of Wilmore, wishing his books, offers at less than cost stock of groceries, etc., and will bargain to any person who wants in the business. As this is one best patronized stores in the county, chance for investment could scarce- found anywhere. The store room can for one or more years.

—Attention is invited to the card of Dr. of Loretto, which will be found for time in our paper to-day. The comes to our county well recom- for skill and efficiency in his pro- and while it affords us no pleasure that his services have been needed, glad to know that he is meeting with success in his new location.

—Don't wander away to other scenes in bargains in dry goods, groceries necessaries of life until you have visit at least to the cheap cash store Myers & Lloyd, who don't make much their stock and prices, but who pride themselves on the quali- their goods and the facilities they pos- of buying and selling at as moderate other firm in the business.

—A young man named Robert Hunt, of this county, after nine weeks' and treatment without charge at St. Philadelphia, by the Sisters institution, had a large tumor of 14 growth removed from his face by Dr. Ewing Mears, surgeon at the hospital who also gave his services without and there is no reason to doubt young man has been fully and final- of a very annoying and very un- excrescence.

—At last the fields are growing green, and willows wave their wands of gold; and woods are veiled in emerald sheen, and winds are soft and birds are bold; but these are not the points we wish our readers now to bear in mind, for clothes so cheap, so fine, so neat, 'tis hard indeed to find in larger piles, or better styles, or anything else at all, like what is sold, for silver, scrip or gold, at Murphy's Star Hall, 109 Clinton street, Johnstown.

—It seems strange, but it must be true, as the Altoona *Globe* says so, that a man named John Smith (singular cognomen) was robbed on the public highway at the east end of the lower yard, Altoona, Saturday forenoon, of a watch, revolver, and several other articles, by a party of tramps hailing from Montgomery county. Insatiate footpads, would no other man than John Smith suffice? No arrests, but there ought to be for the sake of so precious a name if nothing else.

—The Johnstown *Democrat* says that Mrs. Joseph Schaller, of Conemaugh borough, was awakened from her sleep and terribly frightened on Monday morning last by hearing an unusual noise, and looking from her window discovered a man raising a ladder to the second story window of her house. She gave an alarm, the man fled, and in his flight left the ladder. Robbery is supposed to have been the object of the would-be burgler, but it fortunately proved a *Schaller* outcome this time.

—Messrs. William, John and Thomas Doran, of Summerhill township sold and delivered, on Wednesday last, to our butcher friend, Mr. Joseph Gutwald, of this place, five head of as fine young cattle as were probably ever raised in Cambria county. They are all known as two year olds, though the largest and fattest of them lacks nearly two months of that age, and their aggregate weight is 5,160 pounds. "Uncle" Joe's patrons may therefore expect to be served with luscious beef for a few weeks to come.

—A. J. Greer, Esq., we are glad to learn, has sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to resume his editorial duties on the Altoona *Tribune*. The *Mirror* says he looks very thin, but we trust that he is far from being so attenuated as the item about the "handsome" (?) editor of the FREEMAN, written by the *Dera* cuss who run the machine in his absence, and published in the last issue of that paper. But, never mind, if we ever catch any of them up this way we'll try and get even on the flattery "biz."

—We learn from the Altoona *Sun* that Rev. H. Baker, of that city, united in the bonds of wedlock, on Tuesday, April 24th, at the residence of the bride's parents, a seventeen-year-old boy named Owen Wagner to a fifteen-year-old girl named Hattie Elias. The juveniles have our best wishes, of course, but if the world ain't Owen Wagner and his tender young bride a long and blissful wedded life which it is willing to pay on sight, sensible people generally will very naturally conclude that they drew on the world for payment entirely too long before maturity.

—"I am waiting for the summer," sang a maiden in the gloom, "for I can't let Johnny kiss me with the old folks in the room. In the bright and balmy weather we can wander, he and I, where there's no one to observe us but the hedges and the sky; and when the wedding day's appointed, and we have talked the matter o'er, I'm sure that Johnny quick will hie him to Godfrey Wolff's cheap store, where a wedding suit to please him, the finest to be found, can be bought at lower prices than in all the country round." Next door to the post-office, Altoona, is where the big store in question is located.

—H. A. Bolsinger & Co., a Hollidaysburg firm recenty engaged in the tobacco and notion business, had their establishment cleaned out pretty effectually by burglars on Tuesday last, and that too in broad daylight, the money and goods stolen amounting in value to about $100. How the robbery was accomplished without detection is what just now bothers the average Hollidaysburger, but as the town is about as sleepy an old place as our own, it is fair to presume that no one but the thieves were astir at the time. The senior member of the victimized firm is a nephew of Mr. Jesse S. Bolsinger, of this place.

—A monster plant might have been seen—in fact was seen by many—at the county almshouse on Thursday last, upon which occasion no less than *fifty-three barrels of potatoes* were planted on the farm connected with that institution, and Steward Lilly assures us that it wasn't the best day he ever saw for planting potatoes either. Seven more barrels of the same esculents were subsequently hidden underneath the ground on the same plantation, making in all sixty barrels of potatoes planted in one patch. A big day's work that, we take it, but how many persons were engaged in the business we failed to learn.

—The Hollidaysburg *Standard* learns from those who have their information direct, that some of the millers of that county are in the habit of adulterating their flour in the following manner: They purchase white corn, which, of course, they get for less than half the cost of wheat. This is a cheap swindle, but a very mean one, and the miller who will allow his avarice to overcome his honesty in this way ought to lose the patronage of every one of his customers. And all honest millers ought to make common cause in exposing such a miserable cheat and swindler. Of course no Cambria county miller would do such a thing.

—On the list of eminent prelates and priests who sailed from New York on Saturday last, on their way to Rome to attend the Pope's golden jubilee, as published in the *World*, we notice the name of Right Rev. Alexius Edelbrock, O. S. B., Abbot of the Benedictine Abbey of St. Louis on the Lake, in Stearns county, Minn. This young man is a graduate of St. Vincent's Abbey, in Westmoreland county, and is of an old pioneer family of this (his native) State, and when first appointed to found an abbey in the barren wilderness, where now stands a beautiful monument of his zeal, he set to work in the blue denim clothes of his earlier days, and with his axe led the line of treefellers. He is six feet four in his stocking feet and a giant in strength.

—In our notice last week of the burning of Mr. James Maloy's barn in Allegheny township, between Loretto and Chest Springs, we gave the report as we got it, that the conflagration was caused by some neighbors' children who were at the time playing in the barn. This was a mistake, and in justice to Mr. Maloy's neighbors we deem it right to say that two grandchildren of that gentleman, boys aged respectively about five and seven years, and who live with Mr. M., were the little folks who, unintentionally of course, set fire to the building. In all other respects, except that one yearling colt, besides the two horses and a pig already mentioned, perished in the flames. We did not learn the extent of Mr. Maloy's loss, but understand he had no insurance. His misfortune is a very heavy one on him, being old and decrepid, and appeals very strongly to the charity of all, whom we trust will not refuse to aid him in the rebuilding of his barn when appealed to, as we understand he is now soliciting assistance for that purpose.

* * *

ANOTHER FIRE AT CHEST SPRINGS.—About 2 o'clock yesterday (Thursday) morning, the steam shingle mill of John Wagner, Esq., at Chest Springs, this county, was discovered to be on fire and so far consumed as to be beyond the power of human effort to save it. The flames also extended to a foundry near at hand, owned by Messrs. F. & W. Hart, and it too, with all it contained, was speedily wiped out of existence. The steam saw mill of Messrs. E. H. Nutter, not far distant, was also in great danger, but through the almost superhuman exertions of those present it was saved from the burning. The fire is supposed, and no doubt correctly, to have originated in the boiler room of the shingle mill. Mr. Wagner estimates his loss at from $5,000 to $6,000, on which be had an insurance of $3,000, and Mr. Hart's loss is put down at about $1,500, with no insurance. P. S. Since the above was written, a letter from H. J. Hads, Esq., informs us that Mr. Dow, who had a carriage shop in the shingle mill, also lost heavily in the way of sleighs, buggies, paints, etc., not insured, and that he himself (Squire Hads) is minus a new buggy, worth $150, just ready to run out of the shop.

* * *

—The first of May brought snow this way, though deep and long it did not lay.

Original Poetical Contributions.

THE WANDERER'S DREAM.

BY EUGENE.

A youth whose restless thoughts betrayed
  A mind of discontent,
From home and duties path had strayed
  On wild adventure bent.

He left a father's wise restraint—
  A mother's loving care—
And wandering far, he felt the taint.
  Of sin's alluring snare.

At length sin's glowing pleasures, all,
  Became a barren waste;
The proffered cup seemed turned to gall—
  He could no longer taste.

Heart sick and weary, sad and lone;
  He lays him down to sleep,
Where winds above the forest moan
  And birds their vigils keep.

Bright visions in his mind arise,
  Pure dreams of love and home,
Like holy angels from the skies,
  Bade him no longer roam.

He sees the humble cottage where,
  In innocence and joy,
He once had dwelt with sisters fair,
  A merry, guileless boy.

He sees his mother kneeling there,
  He hears her breath to Heaven his name
In earnest humble prayer,
  The wanderer to reclaim.

He thinks, while gazing on her face,
  She comes with outstretched arms,
To clasp him in her fond embrace
  And shield him from all harms.

The soft wind lifts the tangled hair
  From off his dust-stained brow,
And like a mother's kiss left there,
  It thrills his being now.

Dear mother! kiss me once again,
  He murmurs in his dream,
While blessed tears, not tears of pain,
  Through his closed eyelids stream.

How oft that mother's kiss of joy
  Had left its impress there,
When he, a helpless infant boy,
  Her home and love did share.

Ah! well might angels long remain
  Near such a scene as this,
To woo and win him back again
  To innocence and bliss.

A heavy sigh his slumber ends,
  The blissful dream is o'er,
But God his blessing on it sends
  And sweet the fruit it bore.

For, kneeling on the mossy sod,
  He begs for strength and grace,
To serve anew a gracious God
  And fill an honored place.

In humble penitence he bows,
  He owns each guilty stain,
And, like the Prodigal, he vows
  To seek his home again.

With weary steps he journeys on,
  At length his home he views;
Remorse and grief, regret are gone
  And peace her smile renews.

Ah! ye whose weary spir ts burn
  With sin's consuming flame,
Like him resolve from sin to turn
  And win an honored name.

* * *

MR. DIOGENES.—This singular man lived in Greece. He was distinguished for his eccentricities, bad manners, and bad disposition. It was his chief business to find fault. For example, he took a lantern one day when the sun was shining brightly and went out to search for an honest man, thereby insinuating that such persons were exceedingly scarce. When Alexander, a distinguished military gentleman, paid him a visit and inquired what he could do for him he had the impudence to tell him to "get out of his sunshine." To cap the climax of his odditities, he dressed like a beggar and lived in a tub! He was a sour, crabbed, crusty old bachelor. We infer that he had no wife; first, because history does not mention her; second, because no woman would take kindly to one of his habits, dress, or manners, or aspire to become mistress of his mansion. "There was an old woman who lived in a *shoe*," it is true, but the woman who would live in a *tub*, and especially with such a *companion*, has not been heard from. The misanthropic spirit which possessed this man was doubtless due to disordered digestion and a billiousnes, one of the prominent symptoms of which is a morose, fault-finding disposition. The tongue is heavily coated, giving rise to a bad taste, the appetite is not good, and the patient feels dull, sleepy, or dizzy, and is apt to be fretful. Unfortunately, Mr. Diogenes lived several centuries before Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets were invented, a few doses of which would have relieved him of his "bile," and enabled him to find *scores* of "honest men" without the aid of his lantern. Under their magic influence, combined with that of the Golden Medical Discovery, to cleanse his blood, he might have been led to take a more cheerful view of life, to exchange his tub for a decent habitation, to "spruce up" in personal appearance, and at last have taken a wife to mend his clothes and his manners, both of which were in evident need of repairs, and become the happy sire of little Diogeneses who would have handed down to prosterity the name, not of a cynic philosopher, but of a *cheerful, healthy, happy, virtuous man!!*

* * *

PERSONAL.—The following is from the Pittsburgh *Daily Dispatch*:

Rev. R. C. Christy, the "fighting chaplain," is said to have left this vicinity and taken up his residence in Columbus, Ohio. Father Christy went out as chaplain of the Seventy-eighth Regiment, under Colonel Sirwell, and remained with that organization throughout the entire term of service, except during a spell of sickness, but again returned to the command as soon as his restored health would permit, and remained till the close of the war. He has been chaplain to the Army of the Cumberland since the organization of that society, and is widely known as one of the bravest, most Christian and beloved men of the war.

Father Christy will be at the head of a school started under the auspices of the Sisters of St. Joseph, West Broad street, opposite the school now carried on by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd. The new school is on the boarding house plan for boys from eight to fourteen, and will have a day school attached. The school will be in the building formerly occupied as a seminary, which was opened under the auspices of Bishop Rosecranz.—*Columbus Evening Dispatch.*

* * *

Hugus & Hacke,

BARGAINS IN SILKS.

We have purchased during the past ten days several large lots of Black and Colored Silks, and are now offering the same at the lowest prices ever known in this city. We direct special attention to our line of Black Silks, which comprises all the best known makes and which we warrant to give satisfaction. We offer extra good value in these at from $1.00 to $3.00 per yard.

In Colored Silks all the leading shades can be found on our counters, from $1.15 to $2 50 per yard. Black and White and Gray and Black Striped and Checked Silks, in very desirable styles. Also, one lot of Light Colored Striped Silks, at 50c per yard. Inspection invited.

HUGUS & HACKE,
Fifth ave. and Market st. Pittsburgh.

* * *

Up in Ebensburg they are talking about putting up a Murphy hall by stock subscription.—*Altoona Radical.*

Yes, they are talking about it, but being a temperance movement it seems natural enough to conclude that the proposed Murphy hall will prove nothing more than a water haul—water, you know, being the favorite beverage of those who are doing the talking on said subject.

—A big freeze Wednesday night and a big thaw yesterday.

DR. A. M. KEIM,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa.

☞ Office opposite A. J. Christy's Drug Store. Night calls can be made at the office. [5-4.-tf.]

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the undersigned are respectfully requested to call and settle their respective accounts on or before the 15th inst. Parties failing to comply with this notice must not complain if costs are added, as we *positively mean business*. Thankful for past patronage we still solicit a continuance of the same upon the *cash* principle.
L. & S. W. DAVIS.
Ebensburg, May 2, 1877.

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, *Attorney-at-Law*, Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old Exchange building, (up stairs,) corner of Clinton and Locust streets. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

NOTICE.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County, No. 89, March Term, 1877.—Elizabeth Edmiston, by her next friend, John Bloch, vs. Andrew Jackson Edmiston; *alias subpœna in divorce.*

To the respondent above named: You are hereby required to appear at a Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Ebensburg, for the County of Cambria, on the FIRST MONDAY OF JUNE next, to answer the complaint of the libellant in the above stated case. JOHN RYAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, April 27, 1877.-4t.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Charles Johnston, of the Borough of Summitville, County of Cambria, and State of Pennsylvania, by deed of voluntary assignment, has assigned all his estate, real and personal, to James McCloskey, of Gallitzin, in said County and State, in trust for the benefit of his creditors. All persons, therefore, indebted to the said Charles Johnston will make payment to the said James McCloskey, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.
JAMES McCLOSKEY,
Assignee of CHARLES JOHNSTON.
April 30, 1877.-5 4.-6t.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS of the Tax Collector and Treasurer of Carrolltown Borough, April 9, 1877:

JOHN BLUM, Collector, DR.

To am't of duplicate for 1876		$160.54
CR.		
By am't collected and paid to Treasurer	$160.08	
" " of exonerations	46	$160.54

J. BLUM, Treasurer, DR.

To balance on hand at last settlement	$235.84
" am't received from Collector	160.08
" Order No. 27, (on Burgess)	37.76
" " " 28, (on Weighmaster)	50 33
	$484.01
CR.	
By cash paid on orders lifted	$338.38
Balance in hands of Treasurer	$145.63

JOSEPH BEHE,
N. A. NOEL,
FRANCIS FLICK, } Auditors.
May 4, 1877.-4t.

THOMAS J. DONOUGHE, Supervisor, in account with Gallitzin Township for the year 1876:

DR.

To amount of Duplicate		$386 72
" " cash from County Treasurer		101.50
		$488.22
CR.		
By work done by taxables	$239 35	
" amount of orders cashed	135 55	
" 55½ days work, at $1.50 per day	83 25	
" amount of exonerations	4.85—	463 00
Balance due Township		$ 25.25

C. HANLON, Supervisor, in acc't with Gallitzin Township for 1876:

DR.

To amount of Duplicate		$331.28
" " cash from County Treasurer		58.10
		$389.38
CR.		
By work done by taxables	$214 23	
" amount of orders cashed	59 91	
" team 9 days' at $3 per day	27.00	
" amount paid James Hanlon for 20½ days' work at 1.25 per day	25.62½	
" amount paid John Hanlon for 8½ days' work at $1.25 per day	10.62½	
" sundries	1 09	
" amount of exonerations	7.00	
" by 38½ days' work as supervisor at $1.50 per day	57.75—	404.14
Balance due Supervisor		$ 14 76

We, the Auditors of Gallitzin Township, have examined the above accounts and found them correct.
GEORGE MYERS,
WM. CHRISTY,
D. C. BURK, } Auditors.
WM. DAWSON, Twp. Clerk. [5-4.-3t.]

THIS TRADE MARK ON EACH PLUG

CHEW—SMOKE
MATCHLESS
FINEST Plug TOBACCO in the World. ASK FOR IT. TAKE NO OTHER.
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS IN PLUG.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO CO. BROOKLYN, N. Y.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

A GREAT OFFER!! We will during these Hard Times dispose of 100 PIANOS and ORGANS, new and second-hand of first class makers including WATERS' at lower prices for cash or Installments, or to let until paid for than ever before offered. WATERS' GRAND SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS and ORGANS (INCLUDING THEIR NEW SOUVENIR and BOUDOIR) are the BEST MADE. 7 Octave Pianos $150. 7 1-3 do $160 not used a year. "2" Stop Organs $50. 4 Stops $58. 7 Stops $68. 8 Stops $75. 10 Stops $88. 12 Stops $100 cash, not used a year, in perfect order and warranted. LOCAL and TRAVELING AGENTS WANTED. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. A liberal discount to *Teachers, Ministers, Churches, etc.* Sheet music at half price. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers, 40 East 14th St., Union square, N. Y.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

$55 to $77 a Week to Agents. $10 Outfit Free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta Maine.

25 Extra Fine Mixed Cards, with name, 10 cts., post-paid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

25 Fancy Styles of Cards, with your name, 10c. SPENCER & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.
No. 5 N. SCHROEDER ST., BALTIMORE, MD.
Patent Portable & Stationary Engines
Patent Circular Saw Mills, Gang, Muley & Sash Mills, Grist & Flour Mills, Water Wheels, Shingle, Barrel & Woodworking Machinery, Tanite Emery Wheels and Grinders, Saws, Mill Supplies, &c., &c.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE & PRICES.

30 FANCY CARDS no two alike, any name, 10c. C. SMITH, Green Brook, Col Co., N. Y.

30 Mixed Cards, with name, 10cts. Samples for 3ct. stamp. C. B LINDSEY & Co., Nassua, N. Y.

25 Fancy Cards, with your name, 10c. Business Cards printed on back of Rare Photos. Samples and terms 10c. Statuary Photos 3 for 25c.; 1 10c. All post-paid. A. L. HOAG, Nassau, N. Y.

25 FANCY Mixed Cards, 10 c., post paid. Address J. W. Brockway & Co., Wilson, Niagara Co., N. Y.

30 Mixed Cards, with name, 10 cts. Samples for 3ct. stamp. J. MINKLER & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & SON, Portland, Me.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
Over Half a Million Distributed.
LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

This institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS will take place monthly. *It never scales or postpones.* Look at the following schemes:

Grand Promenade Concert,
During which will take place the
EXTRAORDINARY SEMI-ANNUAL DRAWING,
At New Orleans, Tuesday, June 5,
Under the personal supervision and management of
Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia.

Capital Prize - - $100,000.

☞ NOTICE.—Tickets are TEN DOLLARS only; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2.50; Eighths, $1.25.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize of	$100,000
1 Grand Prize of	50,000
1 Grand Prize of	20,000
2 Large Prizes of	10,000
4 Large Prizes of	5,000
20 Prizes of	1,000
50 Prizes of	500
100 Prizes of	300
200 Prizes of	200
600 Prizes of	100
10,000 Prizes of	10
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
100 Approximation Prizes of	$200
100 Approximation Prizes of	100
100 Approximation Prizes of	75
11,279 Prizes, amounting to	$522,500

Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of La.
Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Va. } Comm'rs.

Write for Circulars or send orders to M. A. DAUPHIN, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, Louisiana, or WILLIAMSON & CO., 317 Broadway, New York.

Third Grand Dollar Drawing,
TUESDAY, JULY 3d.
CAPITAL PRIZE, $20,000. TICKETS $1 EACH.

MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT.

LIST OF RETAILERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE, as appraised in Cambria county for the year A. D. 1877:

Class.		Lic'se.	Class.		Lic'se.
	ADAMS TOWNSHIP.				
14	Hiram Shaffer	7.50	14	George Orris	7.50
	ALLEGHENY TOWNSHIP.				
14	William J. Buck	7.00			
	BARR TOWNSHIP.				
14	Casper Leib	7.00			
	BLACKLICK TOWNSHIP.				
14	Isaac Michaels	7.00			
	CARROLLTOWN BOROUGH.				
14	A. A. Barker & Son	7.00	14	A. Walters	7.00
14	John Buck	7.00	14	S. Teitelbaum & Bro	7.50
14	P. L. Eck	7.00			
	CAMBRIA BOROUGH.				
14	John Ryan	7.50	14	Joseph Stibech	7.00
14	John Kintz	7.00			
	CONEMAUGH BOROUGH.				
14	John Stormer	7.00	14	Jacob Widman	7.00
14	Louisa Aaron	7.50			
	CLEARFIELD TOWNSHIP.				
14	Cooper & Mellon	7.0			
	CROYLE TOWNSHIP.				
14	G. B. Stineman	7.00	14	J. D. Wentroth	7.00
13	P.M.&J. Brown	10.00			
	CHEST TOWNSHIP.				
14	Charles Langbein	7.50			
	CHEST SPRINGS BOROUGH.				
13	E. & H. Nutter	10.00	14	Cooper & Mellon	7.00
	EAST CONEMAUGH BOROUGH.				
14	R. P. Linton	7.00	14	P. F. Shaffer	7.00
	EBENSBURG BOROUGH.				
13	A. A. Barker & Son	10.00	14	D. E. Evans	7.00
14	Jacob Thomas	7.00	14	Pryce, Baxter & Co.	7.00
14	G. G. Owens	7.00	14	R. J. Lloyd	7.00
14	E. C. Parrish	7.00	13	J. P. Thompson	10.00
14	Myers & Lloyd	7.00	14	Lemmon & Murray	7.00
14	Geo. Huntley	7.00	14	Davis Brothers	7.00
14	Mrs. R. E. Jones	7.00	13	Thos. Griffith	10.00
13	E Roberts & Son	10.00	13	T. J. Lloyd	10 50
14	C. T. Roberts	7.00	13	A. Stritmatter	10 50
14	M. L. Oatman	7.00			
	FRANKLIN BOROUGH.				
14	S. C. Bole	7.00	14	Martin Custer	7.00
14	A. & J. L. Custer	[illegible]	13	D. W. Coulter	10 00
	GALLITZIN BOROUGH.				
14	T. J. Christy	[illegible]	14	Thos. Bradley	7.00
14	J. J. Troxell	[illegible]			
	JOHNSTOWN BOROUGH.				
14	John Muller	7.00	11	T. G. Stewart & Co	15.00
13	Dopp & Bostart	10.00	14	C. T. Frazer	7.00
14	Wm. H. Plack	7.00	14	A. Montgomery	7.00
14	H. J. Hite	7.00	13	L. Cohen	10.00
13	F. W. Hay & Son	10.00	14	Scott Dibert	7.00
14	George Heiser	7.00	14	John F. Barnes	7.00
14	David Creed	7.00	14	A. Nathan & Bro	7.00
1	Wood, Morrell & Co	200.00	14	J. A. McKinney	7.00
14	Louis Wehn	7.00	13	J. Dibert & Son	10.00
14	Christ. Kreger	7.00	14	M. H. Nathanson & Co.	10.00
14	W. Updegrave	7.00	14	S. J. Hess	7.00
14	Bantley & Fronheiser	7.00	14	T & G Gallagher	7.00
14	E. L. Edwards	7.00	14	L. Luckhardt	7.00
14	Jno. Henderson	7.00	14	Geo. Unverzagt	7.00
11	Geis, Foster & Quinn	15.00	13	F. W. Kress	10.00
14	N. & C. A. Horne	7.00	13	Louther & Green	10 00
14	Jas. J. Murphy	7.00	14	P. Debarbiere	7.50
14	Jacob Wild	7.00	14	L. Baumer	7.00
14	E. Zang	7.00	14	Geo. M. Hay	7.00
14	Emil Young	7.00	14	John Hannan	7.00
14	A. Burgraff	7.00	14	Osborne & Confer	7.50
13	Chas. S. Ruth	10 00	14	A. D. Brinker & Bro	7.00
13	J. & H. Swank	10.00	14	Jere. Hipple	7.00
14	M. Caldwell	7.00	14	A. N. Wakefield & Co	7.00
14	A. Metz	7.00	13	Blough & Stutzman	10.00
14	WH. Levergood	7.00	14	Fockler & Levergood	7.00
14	A. Pfeifer	7.00	14	G. K. Shryock	7.00
14	Jacob Fend	7.00	14	Ch's Hochstein	7.00
14	S. R. Varner	7.00	14	A. M. Croyle	7.00
14	Crawford & Ripple	7.00	14	J. H. Kintz	7.50
14	Kinney & Campbell	7.00	14	A. D. Brinker & Bro.	7.00
14	M. P. Colman	7.50	14	J. S. Ashbridge	7.00
13	John Thomas	10.00	14	H. L. Coulter & Co	7.00
14	Wm. Berlin	7.00	14	George Wehn	7.50
14	John Benton	7.00			
14	J.Q.A. Benshoff	7.00			
14	C. O. Luther	7.00			
14	Davis & Myos	7.00			
	JACKSON TOWNSHIP.				
14	David Simmons	7.00			
	LORETTO BOROUGH.				
14	J. E. Shields & Bro	7.00	14	A. J. Christy	7.00
14	W. W. McAteer	7.00	14	Wm. Litzinger	7.00
14	F. O'Friel	7.00	14	John Bradley	7.00
			14	M. A. Lacy	7.00
	MILLVILLE BOROUGH.				
14	H. W. Given	7.00	14	G. W. Stutzman	7.00
	RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.				
14	Bernard Nees	7.50	14	Geo. Berkey	7.50
14	George Conrad	7.50			
	SUMMITVILLE BOROUGH.				
14	Wm. M'Connell	7.00	14	John Riffel	7.00
14	Jas. M. Gillin	7.00	14	John Egar	7.00
	TAYLOR TOWNSHIP.				
14	S. P. Morrell	7.00			
	TUNNELHILL BOROUGH.				
14	Jas. P. Murray	7.00	14	Patrick Smith	7.00
	WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.				
14	Wm. Pringle, jr.	7.00	14	Adam Myers	7.00
14	Sylv. McKenzie	7.00	14	John Leib	7.00
14	Martin & Co	7.00	14	M. B. McLaughlin	7.00
14	Eliz. Thompson	7.00	14	A. Ford	7.50
14	C. & J. Lahey	7.00			
	WILMORE BOROUGH.				
14	P. F. Kirby	7.00	14	P. M. Wolesiagle & Son	7.00
14	John M'Colgan	7.00	14	O. J. Evans	7.00
14	Mrs. H. Kephart	7.00			
14	John Schroth	7.00			
	WHITE TOWNSHIP.				
11	Jas. E. Palmer	15.00	14	J. C. Gates	7.00
14	J. S. M'Cartney	7.00	14	Geo. Walters & Son	7.00
14	A. H. Fiske & Co.	7.00			
	WOODVALE BOROUGH.				
14	John B. Clark	7.00	14	M. R. Adams	7.00
	YODER TOWNSHIP.				
14	Jacob Ream	7.00			

BREWERIES.

OVER THREE HUNDRED BARRELS.	
Henry Hansman, Johnstown Borough	$25 00
Charles Wehn, " "	25.00
Max Heubach, " "	25 00
Lambert & Kress, Conemaugh Borough	25.00
Lawrence Kest, " "	25.00
Jacob Goerner, Cambria Borough	25 00
Oscar Graff, Stonycreek Township	25.00
Henry Blum, Carrolltown Borough	25.00
LESS THAN THREE HUNDRED BARRELS.	
Julius Stich, Carrolltown Borough	15.00
Joseph Bangel, Loretto Borough	15.00
Geo. J. Swaderer, Washington Township	15 00
Lazarus Reigel, " "	15.00

TEN-PIN ALLEYS.

W. J. Bonner, Loretto Borough, 1 alley	30 50
Elias Unger, Washington Twp., 2 alleys	60 50

BILLIARD TABLES.

John Jordan, Johnstown Boro', 2 tables	30.00
Elias Unger, Washington Twp., 4 "	60.50

EATING HOUSES.

Henry Blum, Carrolltown Borough	20 00
Henry Richards, " "	20 00
Julius Stich, " "	20 00
Peter Brown, Loretto Borough	20 00
P. F. Kerby, Wilmore Borough	20 00
Chas. McGonigle, Washington Township	20 00
Christ. Rubina, " "	20 00

AN APPEAL will be held at the Treasurer's Office, in Ebensburg, on MONDAY, the 4th day of JUNE, A. D. 1877, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
F. J. PARRISH,
May 1, 1877.-4t. Mercantile Appraiser.

CAMBRIA COUNTY, SS:

And now, April 3d, 1877, it is ordered that the Jury Commissioners draw from the wheel the names of thirty six persons to serve as Traverse Jurors at an adjourned term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county, to be held on the week commencing on the third Monday of June next, 1877, and that the proper venire for summoning of the jurors so drawn be issued to the Sheriff of said county. By the Court.

And now, 3d April, it is ordered that the Trial List for adjourned term commencing 3d Monday of June next, be made up of cases in which the President Judge is disqualified, and such other cases in addition, not to exceed *ten*, as may be put down by counsel for trial during said week, the ten cases to be made up by the Prothonotary selecting the oldest from those put down.
By the Court.
Attest—B. McCOLGAN, Prothonotary.

CRAWFORD HOUSE,
EBENSBURG, PA.

Having once more taken possession of the well known Crawford House in Ebensburg, which he has refitted and refurnished in good style, and intends hereafter to conduct on strict temperance principles, the subscriber earnestly solicits the patronage of those who may visit the county seat either on business or pleasure, all whom he pledges himself to entertain in the best possible manner and at the lowest possible price. Excellent accommodations will be furnished to summer boarders, who will find the "Crawford" a pleasant and economical place at which to spend the heated term.
ISAAC CRAWFORD.
Ebensburg, April 27, 1877.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.
Estate of AUGUSTINE GLASS, dec'd.
Letters of administration on the estate of Augustine Glass, late of Munster township, Cambria county, having been issued to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them in legal form for settlement.
MARGARET GLASS, Administratrix.
Munster Twp., April 27, 1877.-6t.*

ANNIE S. CRISTE,
OF SUMMITVILLE,
Has just opened a MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING ESTABLISHMENT and is in receipt of an elegant new stock of HATS and BONNETS of the latest styles and textures. Straw Hats shaped over on shortest notice. Prices to suit the times. Call and see.
Summit, April 27, 1877.-1*

NOTICE.—The account of Joseph Criste, Committee of Alexander Donaldson, has been filed in the Prothonotary's office of Cambria county, and will be presented for the action of the Court on the first Monday of June, A. D. 1877. B. McCOLGAN, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, April 12, 1877.

THE PEOPLE'S CHEAP STORE,
CARROLLTOWN, PA.

New Stock Spring Goods
Just Received and to be Sold
AT A NET PROFIT OF ONLY 5 PER CENT.

S. TEITELBAUM & BRO.

Take pleasure in announcing to the people of Northern Cambria and parts adjacent that they have just opened a large Mercantile Establishment

In the Hotel Building recently occupied by Mr. D. Egar, in Carrolltown,

And that they not only pledge themselves, but are prepared to prove beyond question, that they can and will sell

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps,
BOOTS, SHOES, NOTIONS,

And in fact everything usually kept in a first-class Country Store, at from 25 to 50 PER CENT. CHEAPER than the same quality of goods can be bought elsewhere.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG OR CATCH-PENNY PROPOSITION,
BUT A VERITABLE FACT,
AS ALL MUST ADMIT AFTER READING THE FOLLOWING
LIST OF PRICES:

Which the public may rest assured will be maintained at the same rate of reduction for all time to come:

Dry Goods, &c.

Best Prints	6c. p. y.
" Ginghams	6 to 9c.
" Unbleached Muslins	5 to 9c.
" Bleach'd do.	5 to 10c.
" Ticking	11 to 19c
" Drilling	10 to 12c
" K'y Jeans	10 to 15c
" Cottonad's	12 to 20c
" Duck	12 to 16c.
Table Linen	25 to 45c.
Shawls	$1 00 to $7.00.
Skirts	35c. and up.
Canton Fl'nel Skirts	90c.

Dress Goods.

Alpacas (all col's)	21c. up.
Cashmeres "	25 to 45c.
Plaids	10 to 12c.
Silk and Wool Spongee (best)	35c. up

A full line of Ladies' and Gent's Furnish'g Goods at BOTTOM PRICES.

A complete stock of Ladies', Misses', Men's and Youths' Shoes, at BOTTOM PRICES.

Groceries, &c.

Our Grocery Department is by far the most complete and cheapest in the county. Here are a few of our prices:

Green Coffee	16 to 25c.
Jenkins' R'sted Coffee	25c.
Women's Friend Soap	10 pieces for 25c.
Soap, 6 5 4 and 3 p's for	25c.
Toilet Soap, per doz	25c.
Dried Corn per lb	10c.
Breakf'st Hominy	7c.
Rice (Carolina) per lb.	8c.
Best Syrup, per gal'n	75c.
Very Good Syrup	60c.
Common Syrup	40c.
White Sugar 9 lbs for	$1.
Brown " 10 lbs. for	$1.
Coffee Es'nce, 9 boxes	25c.
Brooms	18 to 20c.
Navy Tob (plug)	40 to 45c.
Bl'k Navy, per plug	5c.
Cable Twist	17c.
Plug Smoking	8 for $1.
Pride Durham, p'r pkg	17c.
Budd's Sm'k'g, " pap'r	7c.

NOTIONS.—London Mills Spool Thread, 3 cts. per spool, or two for 5 cts.; Clark's Thread, (warranted 200 yards) 6 cts. per spool, or 70 cts. per dozen; Patent Thread, 55 cts. per lb.; American Pins, 14 rows, or 240 pins, for 2 cts.; Linen Shoe Lacers, 1 dozen for 3 cts.; Hair Pins, 1 doz. for 2 cts.; and all other articles in the same proportion.

S. TEITELBAUM & BRO., (formerly "Cheap John.")

Cordially invite everybody to give them a call, assuring them that it will be a pleasure to have them examine their goods and prices, whether they wish to buy or not.
CARROLLTOWN, APRIL 13, 1877.-1y.

LIST OF RETAILERS OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, as assessed in Cambria county for the year 1877:

Class 5.	License.	Class 5.	License.
Allegheny Township.			
W. J. Bonner	$50 00		
Adams Township.			
Jacob Sproul	50 50		
Barr Township.			
Bernard Fogle	$50 50	Nich'las Lambour	50 50
Carrolltown Borough.			
Andrew Haug	50 50	Lawr'nce Schroth	50 00
E. L. Binder	50 00		
Clearfield Township.			
Thomas Dunphy	50 50		
Chest Springs Borough.			
S. A. McGough	50 00	James Hawks	50 00
Chest Township.			
Geo. Crook	50 00	Thomas Ott	50 00
Croyle Township.			
Francis Kurtz	50 00	Peter Brown	50 00
Conemaugh Borough.			
Joseph Daly	50 00	Michael Toohey	50 00
Joseph Mentzer	50 50	Hugh Greenwood	50 50
John Whitman	50 50	Pius Kiug	50 50
Lawrence Reich	50 00		
Cambria Borough.			
Peter Haughey	50 50	Charles Boyle	50 50
John R. Gallagher	50 50	Ann M. Kurtz	50 50
Eliz'th McDonald	50 50	Peter Roth	50 50
Henry Gore	50 50	Edward Meyer	50 50
B. Fitzpatrick	50 50	Geo. Aigner	50 50
Edward Howe	50 50		
East Conemaugh Borough.			
Leonard Kist	50 00	David Falloon	50 50
Ebensburg Borough.			
John A. Blair	50 00	Thomas R. Heist	50 50
Henry Foster	50 00	Michael Latterner	50 50
Franklin Borough.			
Peter Rubritz	50 00		
Gallitzin Borough.			
James Maulls	50 00	Albert Bender	50 00
Johnstown Borough.			
Oscar Graff	50 50	John Gerhardt	50 50
Henry Hansman	50 50	John Coad	50 50
Charles Wehn	50 50	Michael Finegan	50 50
Joseph Boxler	50 50	E. H. Willower	50 50
John Fritz	50 50	Jos. Shoemaker	50 50
John Carr	50 50	Charles Kast	50 50
Philip Schuitheis	50 50	C. Zimmerman	50 50
G. S. Shaffer	50 50	Charles Kropp	50 50
August Danges	50 50	J. M. King	50 50
Adam Biersbank	50 50	Henry Shaffer	50 50
Philip Hertzinger	50 50	August Weigand	50 50
John McDermott	50 50	Elizabeth Kohler	50 50
Patrick O'Connell	50 50	John Stemmer	50 00
Conrad Raab	50 50	Geo. Raab	50 00
John Raab	50 50	W. H. Thompson	50 00
John Schiffhauer	50 50	Thomas S. Davis	50 50
John V. Shaffer	50 50		
Loretto Borough.			
Florian Bangel	50 00	A. J. Christy	50 00
Millville Borough.			
Henry Vonalt	50 50	Mary Grady	50 50
Emanuel James	50 50	Richard Dowling	50 50
Joseph Fieldhouse	50 50	Robert Segerson	50 50
Hugh McGrory	50 50		
Richland Township.			
Bernard Nees	50 50	Frederick Keiper	50 50
Christian Himes	50 50		
Summitville Borough.			
Christian Reich	50 50		
Tunnelhill Borough.			
Anthony McHugh	50 00	Michael McMorris	50 00
Patrick O'Dowd	50 00	Mathew Dignan	50 50
Upper Yoder Township.			
Jacob Ream	50 50		
Wilmore Borough.			
Joseph Horner	50 00	Geo. Wentroth	50 00
Washington Township.			
Wm. Flynn	50 00	Geo. J. Swaderer	50 50
J. H. Kiel	50 50	M. B. McLaughlin	50 00
Henry Ehrenfeit	50 50	John Clark	50 00
Margaret Haley	50 00	Elias Unger	50 50
Mich'l C. Bradley	50 00		
QUART LICENSE.			
Henry Fritz & Co.	50 50	P. S. Fisher & Co	50 50
John Ludwick	50 50		

I, F. J. PARRISH, do certify the above to be a correct list of Hotels or Taverns assessed in Cambria county for the year 1877.
F. J. PARRISH,
May 1, 1877.-4t. Mercantile Appraiser.

FOR SALE.—The whole or half interest in a GRIST AND SAW MILL property, situate one mile south of Ebensburg. The property consists of 150 acres of land, about 50 of which are cleared, a Grist Mill with three run of stone and all the necessary machinery for making good work, Saw Mill, Dwelling House, Barn, &c. The Grist Mill has a good share of custom work. Will be sold at private sale at a very low price and on the most reasonable payments. Possession given immediately. W. H. SECHLER.
Ebensburg, April 20, 1877.

GOOD BEEF!—Having recently purchased several head of fine FAT STEERS, which were brought from the State of Indiana, I am prepared to furnish my customers with the BEST BEEF ever offered for sale in this place. Choice Steaks, 15 cents per lb.; Steak and Roast, 12 cts. per lb.
JOSEPH GUTWALD.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP ROAD DEPARTMENT for the year ending April 9, 1877:

CHRISTOPHER ROBINE, Supervisor, DR.

To am't of duplicate		$729 58
" " unseated land tax		150.09
" cash rem. in'g in hands of Supervisor		21.69
Total		[illegible]
CR.		
By am't of orders redeemed	$294 67	
" 72¼ days labor as Supervisor, at $1 50 per day	108 37	
" 49 days' horse and cart hire at $2 00 per day	98 00	
" am't cash paid for work	258.81	
" " taxes worked on duplicate	374.59	
" " extra work for snow shoveling	11 03	
" " exonerations	18 51	
Percentage on $270 53 at 5 per cent.	13 53	
To am't of order due Supervisor		185 63
	$1,080 24	$1,080.24

JOSEPH ITEL, Supervisor, DR.

To am't of duplicate		$4[illegible]
CR.		
By 81½ days labor as Supervisor	$122 25	
" exonerations	7.24	
" taxes returned	5 00	
" cash paid for lumber, etc	12.[illegible]	
" am't of taxes worked on duplicate	461.53	
To am't of order due supervisor		134.04
	$611 41	$611.41

We, the undersigned Auditors, do certify this to be a correct statement of the accounts above mentioned.
JAMES ITEL,
C. A. McGONIGLE, } Auditors.
JAMES NOON.
Attest—JACOB BURGOON, Tp. Clerk. [4-27.-3t.]

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF WILMORE BOROUGH for the year ending April 9, 1877:

JAMES MORELAND, Collector, DR.

To amount of duplicate	$234 98
CR.	
By am't tax worked out	$107 69
" " orders paid	21 75
" " per centage on collections	1 [illegible]
" " errors and exonerations	4 40
" " 20 days' services as Street Commissioner at $1.50 per diem	30 00
" " remaining on duplicate for 1876	69 83
	$23[illegible]

ASSETS.

Balance due from Collectors for 1875 and 1876	$35 62
" " " fines for 1875	8 75
" " " " " 1876	4 00
" in Treasurer's hands	2 25
Am't remaining on duplicate for 1876	69 83
	$120 4[illegible]

F. P. McCORMICK, Auditor.
April 20, 1877.-3t.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.
Estate of PETER B. PARRISH, dec'd.
Letters of administration on the estate of Peter B. Parrish, late of Munster township, Cambria county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.
WM. PARRISH,
JOHN PARRISH, } Administrators.
Munster Twp., April 6, 1877. 6t.*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of ROBERT SISK, dec'd.
Having been granted letters testamentary on the estate of Robert Sisk, late of Allegheny township, Cambria county, deceased, the undersigned hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate that payment of their respective accounts must be made without delay, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them to me properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN SISK, Executor.
March 30, 1877. 6t.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of PATRICK DUNEGAN, dec'd.
Letters of administration on the estate of Patrick Dunegan, late of Clearfield township, Cambria county, have been granted to the undersigned, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having demands or claims against the same will present them without delay.
LUKE DUGRIN, Administrator.
Chest Springs, March 30, 1877.-6t.

UNCLE SAM'S CLOCK

At the Navy Observatory, in Washington, stands the clock that regulates time for the whole country. It is not beautiful, like many lovely French clocks that noiselessly tick upon the parlor mantel; in fact, it is large and tall, with plain face, and body of dark wood, and without ornamentation. it is much like the old fashioned clock that stood in our grandmothers' kitchens. It nowhere touches either the floor or walls of the building, but is securely fastened to a stone pier, which rests upon a solid stone foundation, so that it may not be affecteed by any motion of the building or ground. Rains may descend, floods come, wind blow and beat upon the house, but the clock feels it not, for it is built upon a rock.

It is a splendid time-keeper. At the present time it gains at the rate of .48 of a second per day.

In order that people all over the country may have uniform time, so important for railroads, steamboats, and other public conveyances, at three minutes before twelve each day this clock is connected, by means of a galvanic battery, with the wires of the Western Union Telegraph, which extend into the room containing the clock. All other messages, however important, must give way for these three minutes, and in every town and station from Maine to California, where there is a telegraph operator, as the pendulum of the clock ticks, each second a click is recorded by the telegraph, and at the very instant of twelve two clicks are given.

At the same time a huge black ball which is drawn up a few moments before descends upon the dome of the Observatory, and hundreds all over the city stand, with watch in hand, to see it drop, to keep as we say, "ball time." Thus, when this drops a click in every large town in the land tells the hour of twelve.

This clock is also connected with the Fire Alarm in Boston, and the time is sent to the central office, and then sounded by the three church bells that give the fire alarm.

So while the clerks in Washington are watching the ball, the restless school boy of Minnesota is waiting to hear the big clock upon the town house sound its merry peal, the signal of dismissal, and the tired factory girl of Lowell listens eagerly for the same sound.

But you must remember that only places on the same meridian with Washington, have after all, exactly the same time. The sun, in passing round the earth, which is divided into three hundred and sixty degrees of longitude, every twenty-four hours must pass through one degree, which is about sixty-nine miles every four minutes. So, if the sun rises at seven o'clock, it will not rise in New York, two hundred miles west, till twelve minutes after it has reached Boston. Neither will it be twelve o'clock till twelve minutes later than in Boston.

Take the Pacific railroad and travel west, with your watch correct in Boston; when you reach Omada you will be an hour and a half ahead of their time; and when you arrive at San Francisco your watch will be three hours and a half fast, because old Sol is still on his way. When in Boston you are going to church at eleven o'clock, the boys in San Francisco are just taking their breakfast at half past seven.

So, while I tell you that all the towns receive the click at twelve at the same time, you must remember that in places situated in longitude east or west from Washington, the number of minutes it takes the sun to pass those degrees must be added to or abstracted from twelve, to give them correct time.

Another thing in the room where the clock is would interest the boys who are delighted with everything that pertains to a ship. This room may be termed a government depot, for here are some two hundred ship chronometers. These are simply large sized watches, and are furnished to every government sea going vessel. Here they are kept several months to be regulated, and their accuracy tested by this clock. The officer in charge examines them daily at a certain hour, and carefully rates the time kept by each.

When a government vessel is ordered to sea, this officer takes them with all possible care to the vessel, protecting them as far as possible from all sudden jars or violent jolting.

When on his cruise, the captain also rates daily the time kept by the chronometer. He marks the time between the moon and some star by his quadrant, which he verifies by his nautical almanac. One was seen at the Observatory that had been absent three years with an Eastern squadron and had varied during the whole time but a few seconds—*Wide Awake.*

* * *

STRAW FOR THE FARM.—If I could have my entire farm covered with boards lying flat on the ground a whole year, says a correspondent, I would expect more benefit than from twenty-five loads of barnyard manure to the acre. Now so far as the straw goes it has a similar effect. I believe the very best use of straw, except as litter for the stables or barnyards, is to spread it on the fields. I put straw on my wheat last season with manifest improvement to the clover, but in that I was disappointed. I noticed small spots where the straw had been in bunches the clover was out, having been smothered apparently. I took up boards from a space about twenty feet square, after they had lain two years, and planted potatoes, the surrounding ground being also planted. Where the boards had laid I had three times as many bushels as on a like plot adjoining.

WAR DECLARED
AGAINST
HIGH PRICES!

We desire to call the attention of the public to the fact that we have remodled, refitted and removed to our

LARGE NEW STORE ROOM!
IN THE ZAHM BUILDING, EBENSBURG, PA.,
Where we have just received an immense stock of
NEW SPRING GOODS

Comprising DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, CLOTHING, CARPETS, &c., &c. We also keep a full line of

FRESH GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS!
Consisting of FLOUR, FISH, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, SALT, SOAPS, SPICES, OILS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS IN EBENSBURG FOR M'CLAFLIN'S WIRE CABLE SCREW BOOT.
GIVE US A TRIAL!
AND SAVE 20 PER CENT.
BY BUYING FOR CASH!
The Highest Market Prices paid for Grain and Produce.
PRYCE, BAXTER & CO.

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,
113 and 115 Clinton Street, Johnstown,
ALWAYS HAVE THE
Largest, Best and Cheapest
Stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Millinery, Carpets Oil Cloths &c., to be found in Cambria county.
[2 4.] ☞ Don't forget the number and street. [tf.]

WHITE SOAP

For the **Laundry** or **Toilet** is **EQUAL** to White Castile Soap, for it is made of **PURE VEGETABLE OILS**, and by the same process, which retains all the natural healing qualities of the oils. it costs **SO MUCH LESS** than the imported article that it is rapidly coming into general household use. The use of COLORED Soaps is condemned by Physicians as liable to produce skin diseases, the PURITY of the White Soap renders its use harmless. Made only by PROCTER & GAMBLE, Cincinnati. Trade supplied by Pittsburgh wholesale grocers.

ESTABLISHED 1869.
R. S. & A. P. Lacey,
Attorneys-at-Law,
529 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

Inventors.

We procure patents in all countries. NO ATTORNEY FEES IN ADVANCE. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. No additional fees for obtaining and conducting a rehearing. Special attention given to Interference Cases before the Patent Office. Extensions before Congress. Infringement Suits in different States and all litigation appertaining to Inventions or Patents. SEND STAMP FOR PAMPHLET GIVING FULL INSTRUCTIONS.

United States Courts and Departments.

Claims prosecuted in the Supreme Court of the United States, Court of Claims, Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, Southern Claims Commission, and all classes of war claims before the Executive Departments.

Arrears of Pay and Bounty.

OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, and SAILORS of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the Government, of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp, and a full reply, after examination, will be given you without charge.

Pensions.

All officers, soldiers and sailors wounded, ruptured or injured in the late war, however slightly, are entitled to, and can obtain a pension.

United States General Land Office.

Contested Land Cases, Private Land Claims, Mining, preemption and Homestead Cases prosecuted before the General Land Office and Department of the Interior.

Land Warrants.

We pay cash for Bounty Land Warrants and we invite correspondence with all parties having any for sale, and give full and explicit instructions where assignments are imperfect.

We conduct our business in separate Bureaus having therein the clerical assistance of able and experienced lawyers and give our closest personal supervision to every important paper prepared in each case. Promptest attention thus secured to all business entrusted us. Address

R. S. & A. P. LACEY, Attorneys,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Any person desiring information as to the standing and responsibility of the members of the firm will, on request, be furnished with a satisfactory reference in his vicinity or Congressional district.

WITH COMPETITORS FROM
ALL OVER THE WORLD,
THE ONLY CENTENNIAL
MEDAL AND DIPLOMA
FOR DENTAL EXHIBIT WAS

—TO—
Dr. Quincy A. Scott,
278 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

For finest specimens of Natural Teeth filled with pure Gold and Artificial Teeth mounted on Gold, Silver, Platinum, Vulcanite, Celluloid, Rose Pearl, Ebony Gum, English Flesh-color Gum, Mineral Base, and Scott's Gum Enamelled Base. Also, for the Great Atmospheric Disk, for retaining Artificial Teeth firmly in place.

In addition to this high recognition of Dr. Scott's Great Dental Skill he is also endorsed by the leading Editors, Physicians, Ministers, Attorneys, and Business men of Pittsburgh.

Dr. Scott continues inserting the finest Gold fillings at from $1 to $5, and the best Vulcanite sets of teeth for $12; other styles for $15 to $75,

FINE GOLD SETS, $75 to $150.

Perfect fit and satisfaction guaranteed in ALL styles of work. Fine Gold sets warranted to be THE BEST MADE IN THE WORLD.

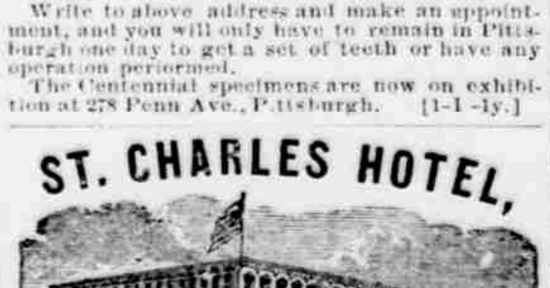
Take only Dr. Scott's pleasant and *absolutely safe* anæsthetic for the painless extraction or painless filling of teeth, and run no risk

LAUGHING GAS IS DANGEROUS.

Write to above address and make an appointment, and you will only have to remain in Pittsburgh one day to get a set of teeth or have any operation performed.

The Centennial specimens are now on exhibition at 278 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh. [1-1 -ly.]

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,



Wood Street, from 2d to 3d Ave's,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

The most centrally located first-class house in the city. Street cars within one square every five minutes to all the depots of both cities. Terms $2.50 per day.

Large Sample Rooms for commercial travelers.

SEITHER & GAMBLE,
Feb. 16. 1877. 3m. Proprietors.

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Lindsey's Blood Searcher is the greatest **Blood** remedy of the age. Erysipelas, Tetter, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples and all blood diseases yield to its wonderful powers. Don't fail to use it. **Pure Blood** is the guarantee of health. Price, $1. If your druggist don't keep it, send for it. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop's, Pittsburg, Pa. The Genuine has our name R. E. Sellers & Co. on bottom of wrapper.

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HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, Etc.,
AT MUCH LESS THAN COST.

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GEORGE HUNTLEY
WILL DISPOSE OF HIS
Entire Stock of GOODS,
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Table and Pocket Cutlery,
IRON, NAILS, GLASS, GLASSWARE, LAMPS, LAMP CHIMNEYS, STOVES, TINWARE, HORSE RAKES, HARVESTING TOOLS, GRINDSTONES, HOES, SHOVELS, SPADES, PUMPS AND TUBING, BLANCHARD CHURNS, &c.
AT LESS THAN COST,
—FOR—
CASH AND CASH ONLY!

☞ I have also on hand a few good **Mowing Machines**, which I will sell at from $20 to $30 less than cost, and am agent for the great AMERICAN SAW GUMMER, (the only changeable self feed Gummer in the world,) which I will sell very low for cash.

Now is the Time to Secure Bargains
BY BUYING A
Big Lot of Goods for Very Little Money!

NOTICE!

☞ *All persons knowing themselves indebted to me are earnestly requested to come forward without delay and settle their respective accounts, either by note or cash, and thereby save costs, as I must have my books closed in the shortest time possible.*

Geo. Huntley,
HIGH STREET, EBENSBURG, PA.

Ebensburg INSURANCE AGENCY.
T. W. DICK,
Gen'l Insurance Agent,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Policies written at short notice in the
OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"
And other First Class Companies.
Ebensburg, Sept. 22, 1876 -ly.*

HOW RUBBER BOOTS ARE MADE.—The gum used is imported directly from Africa, South America and Central America being the best, while the African gum is the poorest. The raw gum, which is nearly white, is ground several times between immense iron rollers, after which it passes through the composition room, which process is a secret; but when it comes out the gum has the black appearance of common rubber. The next process is that of passing the rubber between chilled iron cylinders of many tons weight, which are kept very hot and very smooth. A part of the rubber intended for "uppers," is here spread and fastened to long sheets of cloth. The heels and taps are stamped out of sheets of gum of the required thickness. The rubber cloth is now carried to the cutter's room, where it is cut out and sent to the boot maker. The boots are all made by men, the shoes or ordinary rubbers by girls, while the overshoes by either. One man will make twelve or fourteen pairs of boots in a day, and receives twenty cents per pair. An active girl will make from twenty five to thirty pairs of rubbers. After the boot maker is through they are placed in an oven, where for twelve hours they are subject to a temperature of 300 degrees. They are then ready for boxing and shipping. In one factory about four thousand pairs of boots, rubbers and overshoes are turned out daily.

* * *

A MURDEROUS SEA FLOWER.—One of the exquisite wonders of the sea is called the opelet, and is about as large as the German aster, looking indeed very much like one. Imagine a very large double aster, with ever so many long petals of a light green, glossy as satin, and each one tipped with rose color. These lovely petals do not lie quietly in their places, like those of the aster in your garden, but wave about in the water, while the opelet clings to a rock. How innocent and lovely it looks on its rocky bed! Who would suspect that it would eat anything grosser than dew or sunlight? But those beautiful, waving arms, as you call them, have use besides looking pretty. They have to provide for a large open mouth, which is hidden down deep among them—so hidden that one can scarcely find them. Well do they perform their duty, for the instant a foolish little fish touches one of the rosy tips he is struck with poison as fatal to him as lightning. He immediately becomes numb, and in a moment stops struggling; and then the other beautiful arms wrap themselves around him and he is drawn into the huge, greedy mouth, and is seen no more. Then the lovely arms unclose and wave again in the water, looking as innocent and harmless as though they had never touched a fish.

* * *

A SILK SPINNING FISH.—There is a mollusk—the *pinna* of the Mediterranean—which has the curious power of spinning a viscid silk which is made in Sicily into a textile fabric. The operation of a mollusk is rather like the work of a wire-drawer, the substance being first cast in a mould formed by a sort of slit in the tongue, and then drawn out as may be required. The mechanism is exceedingly curious. A considerable number of the bivalve possess what is called a *byssus*, that is, a bundle of more or less delicate filaments, issuing from the base of the foot, and by means of which the animal fixes itself to foreign bodies. It employs the foot to guide the filaments to the proper place and to glue them there; and it can reproduce them when cut away. The extremity of the thread is attached by means of its adhesive quality to some stone; and this done, the *pinna*, receding, draws out the thread through the perforation of the extensile member. The material when gathered is washed in soap and water, dried, straightened, and carded—1 lb. of coarse filament yielding about 3 ozs. of fine thread, which, when made into a web, is of burnished golden brown color. A large manufactory for this material exists in Palermo

* * *

THE FARMER'S GRINDSTONE.—There is no tool as essential on the farm as a good grindstone; it is therefore necessary that every farmer should have one and know how to take proper care of it. A grindstone should always be kept under cover, as exposure to the sun's rays harden the grit and injures the frame. The stone should not stand in water when not in use, as this causes soft places. The water should be allowed to drip from some vessel placed above the stone, and the drip should be stopped when the stone is not in use. All greasy or rusty tools should be cleansed before sharpened, as grease or rust choke up the grit. The stone should be kept perfectly round.

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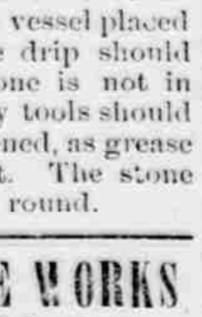

MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMBSTONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in price, design and character of work.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try me.

April 24, 1873.-tf. JOHN PARKE.

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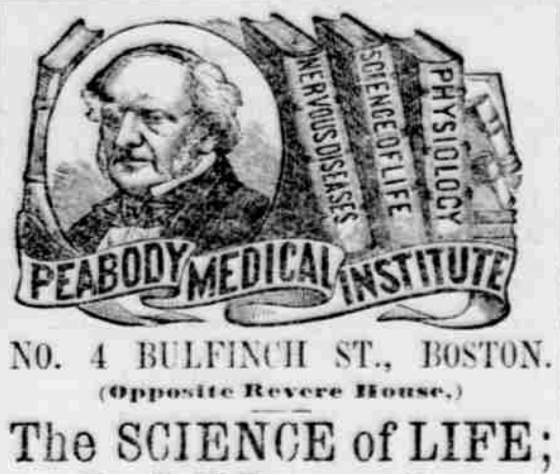
Physician and Surgeon,
CARROLLTOWN, PA.
Office and residence in the building recently occupied by Mr. Jas. Yinger, where night calls can be made.
April 6, 1877. 6t.

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Ebensburg, Pa. Office and residence in new building on High street, one door west of Blair House.
Aug. 25, 1876. tf.



NO. 4 BULFINCH ST., BOSTON.
(Opposite Revere House.)
The SCIENCE of LIFE;
Or, Self-Preservation.
More than One Million Copies Sold.
Gold Medal Awarded to the Author by the "National Medical Association," March 31st, 1876.

JUST published by the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, a new edition of the celebrated medical work entitled the "SCIENCE OF LIFE; or, SELF PRESERVATION." It treats upon MANHOOD, how lost, how regained and how perpetuated; cause and cure of Exhausted Vitality, Impotency, Premature Decline in Man, Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Losses (nocturnal and diurnal), Nervous and Physical Debility, Hypochondria, Gloomy Forebodings, Mental Depression, Loss of Energy, Haggard Countenance, Confusion of Mind and Loss of Memory, Impure State of the Blood, and all diseases arising from the ERRORS OF YOUTH or the indiscretions or excesses of mature years.

It tells you all about the Morals of Generative Physiology, the Marriage, of Wedlock and Offspring, Physical Contrasts, True Morality, Empiricism, Perversion of Marriage, Conjugal Precept and Friendly Counsel, Physical Infirmity, Its Causes and Cure, Relations between the Sexes, Proofs of the Expansion of Vice, the Miseries of Imprudence, Ancient Ignorance and Errors, MEANS OF CURE, Cure of ody and Mind, TRUE PRINCIPLES OF TREATMENT, Address to Patients and Invalid Readers, The Author's Principles. The price of this book is only $1.00.

This Book also contains MORE than FIFTY PRESCRIPTIONS for the above named and other diseases, each one worth more than the price of the book.

Also, another valuable medical work treating exclusively on MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES; more than 200 royal octavo pages, twenty elegant engravings, bound in substantial muslin. Price only $2.00. Barely enough to pay for printing.

"The Book for young and middle-aged men to read just now, is the Science of Life, or Self Preservation. The author has returned from Europe in excellent health, and is again the Chief Consulting Physician of the Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass."—*Republican Journal.*

"The Science of Life is beyond all comparison the most extraordinary work on Physiology ever published."—*Boston Herald.*

"Hope nestled in the bottom of Pandora's box, and hope plumes her wings anew, since the issuing of these valuable works, published by the Peabody Medical Institute, which are teaching thousands how to avoid the maladies that sap the citadel of life."—*Philadelphia Enquirer.*

"It should be read by the young, the middle-aged and even the old."—*New York Tribune.*

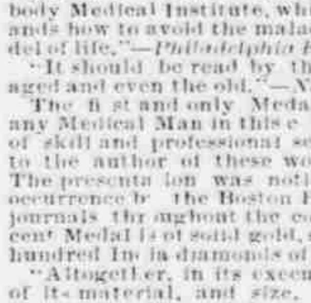
The first and only Medal ever conferred upon any Medical Man in this country, as a recognition of skill and professional services, was presented to the author of these works, March 31st, 1876. The presentation was noticed at the time of its occurrence by the Boston Press, and the leading journals throughout the country. This magnificent Medal is of solid gold, set with more than one hundred India diamonds of rare brilliancy.

"Altogether, in its execution and the richness of its material, and size, this is decidedly the most noticeable medal ever struck in this country for any purpose whatever. It is well worth the inspection of Numismatists. It was fairly won and worthily bestowed."—*Massachusetts Ploughman, June 3d, 1876.*

☞ Catalogue sent on receipt of 6c. for postage. Either of the above works sent by mail on receipt of price. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, (or W. H. PARKER, M. D., Consulting Physician,) No. 4 Bulfinch St., Mass., opposite Revere House.

N. B. The author can be consulted on the above named diseases, as well as all diseases requiring skill, secrecy and experience. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. [7 7.-ly.]

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,



For the relief and cure of all derangements in the stomach, liver, and bowels. They are a mild aperient, and an excellent purgative. Being purely vegetable, they contain no mercury or mineral whatever. Much serious sickness and suffering is prevented by their timely use; and every family should have them on hand for their protection and relief, when required. Long experience has proved them to be the safest, surest, and best of all the *Pills* with which the market abounds. By their occasional use, the blood is purified, the corruptions of the system expelled, obstructions removed, and the whole machinery of life restored to its healthy activity. Internal organs which become clogged and sluggish are cleansed by *Ayer's Pills*, and stimulated into action. Thus incipient disease is changed into health, the value of which change, when reckoned on the vast multitudes who enjoy it, can hardly be computed. Their sugar coating makes them pleasant to take, and preserves their virtues unimpaired for any length of time, so that they are ever fresh, and perfectly reliable. Although searching, they are mild, and operate without disturbance to the constitution, or diet, or occupation.

Full directions are given on the wrapper to each box, how to use them as a Family Physic, and for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite**, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach, and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers**, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa**, but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back** and **Loins**, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings**, they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression**, a large dose should be taken, as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored.

Just published, a new edition of **Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay** on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, &c.; also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS, induced by self-indulgence, sexual extravagance, etc.

☞ Price, in sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically.*

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps.

Address the Publishers,
THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann Street, New York.
Post Office Box 4586. [4 13.-ly.]

A CERTAIN HEADACHE CURE.

A HARMLESS VEGETABLE PREPARATION, and the discovery of a physician, the Victor Headache Powder has been proven a positively sure cure for the most distressing cases of Sick or Nervous Headache, Morning Sickness and Neuralgia, a single powder actually curing in ten minutes when all other means fail. We have had a wonderful experience with it, and the ten cent trial pack of two powders can be had by addressing the proprietors, J. R. HEISLEY & CO., SALEM, N. J., who will cheerfully mail them post-paid, or by applying to LEMMON & MURRAY, Ebensburg, and Druggists everywhere; and it is with well merited confidence they are offered as a thorough cure for all distresses of the head. [1-12.-ly.]

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Manufacturers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
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TIN, COPPER,
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PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

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OF ALL KIND, TOGETHER WITH
WESTERN and COUNTRY PRODUCE
such as Fresh Meats, Flour, Bacon, Fish, Salt, Butter, Eggs, Carbon Oil, &c., &c.
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AND A GENERAL
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DANIEL J. MORRELL, President.
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DON'T YOU KNOW

CARPETS,	What to Do?	OIL CLOTHS,
CARPETS,	Why visit Al-	OIL CLOTHS,
CARPETS,	toona and buy	OIL CLOTHS,
CARPETS,	your Carpets	OIL CLOTHS,
CARPETS,	Oil Cloths, Dry	OIL CLOTHS,
CARPETS,	Goods, Dress	OIL CLOTHS,
CARPETS,	Goods, Notions,	OIL CLOTHS,
CARPETS,	Carpet Chain,	OIL CLOTHS,
DRY GOODS,	Cotton Yarn,	AND NOTIONS,
DRY GOODS,	&c., from WM.	AND NOTIONS,
DRY GOODS,	MURRAY,	AND NOTIONS,
DRY GOODS,	who keeps the	AND NOTIONS,
DRY GOODS,	largest assort-	AND NOTIONS,
DRY GOODS,	ment in the city	AND NOTIONS,
DRY GOODS,	and sells at pri-	AND NOTIONS,
DRY GOODS,	ces which other	AND NOTIONS,
DRY GOODS,	dealers cannot	AND NOTIONS,
Great Variety,	match. Wake	Great Variety,
Great Variety,	up when you go	Great Variety,
Great Variety,	there, and find	Great Variety,
Great Variety,	the place where	Great Variety,
Great Variety,	no advantage is	Great Variety,
Great Variety,	taken and no	Great Variety,
Great Variety,	tricks of trade	Great Variety,
Great Variety,	practiced—at	Great Variety.

1317 ELEVENTH AVE.,
[1-5.] Altoona, Pa. [6m.]

The Invention of Punctuation.

Punctuation is peculiar to the
ern languages of Europe. It
wholly unknown to the Greeks
Romans; and the languages of
East, although they have certain
or signs to indicate tones,
regular system of punctuation.
Romans and the Greeks also
had certain points, which, like
the languages of the East, were
fined to the delivery and pronun
of words; but the pauses were
ted by breaking up the written
into lines or paragraphs, not by
resembling those in the modern
of punctuation. Hence, in the
ses of the ancient oracles, which
generally written down for the
and delivered to the inquirers the
biguity, doubtless intentional,
the want of punctuation
saved the credit of the oracle,
the expected event was
unfavorable. As an instance of
kind, may be cited that
response, which was given on a
known occasion, when the oracle
consulted with regard to the
a certain military expedition:
redibis nunquam peribis in bello.
Written, as it was, without
pointed, it might be translated
"Thou shalt go, and shalt never
thou shalt perish in battle;" or
shalt go and return, thou shalt
perish in battle." The correct
lation of it altogether depends
placing of a comma after
nunquam, or after redibis.
vention of the modern system of
tuation has been attributed to
exandrian grammarian Aristoph
after whom it was improved
ceeding grammarians; but
entirely lost in the time of
magne that he found it
have it restored by Warnefrid
Alcuin. It consisted, at first
one point used in three ways
sometimes of a stroke, formed
eral ways. But as no
rules were followed in the use of
signs, punctuation was
uncertain until the end of the
century, when the learned
printers, the manutii,
number of the signs, and
some fixed rules for their
These were so generally adopted
we consider the manutii as the
ors of the present method of
tion; and although modern
rians have introduced some
ments, nothing but a few
rules have been added since
—*Freeman's Journal.*

* * *

WHOLE OX SOUP.—In Austr
where the horned stock has
of late in a more rapid ratio
population, the supply of meat
greater than the demand; and
present time the price of cattle
monly quoted "at boiling
is, the animals will fetch no
the butchers than can be
their hides, horns, hoofs
for exportation. In
ments devoted to preparing
izable portions of the
was of course an immense
the ox went into the melting
this loss is now in a great
avoided by boiling the
into soup, or concentrated
beef. After the head,
etc., are removed, the meat
convenient sized pieces
to immense steam-tight
ders capable of holding
fifty bullocks at a time.
hours, during which they
to a pressure of steam of
square inch, the bones
reduced to a pulp. The
condensed, and the tallow
on the surface, drawn off.
is removed and placed in a
press, which squeezes out
The latter is, however, not
ciently concentrated; and to
so, it is placed in a
structed boiler, there reduced
oration, and finally run off
ders. When cold, the
transparent, of a rich
color, and sweet to the
almost like confectionery.
bullock, after being thus
but 20 lbs. of soup.

* * *

A REMARKABLE CLOCK.—A
able clock, or time globe, has
vented, which according to
tion given in the *Jeweler*
time, longitude, and latitude
place in the world, as well as
ference of the same between
more places. The device
globe, on which is a complete
the world. A large dial
globe at its equator, at which
of the various meridians is
At the north pole is a smaller
which shows the mean time
where the globe is located.
markable feature of this device,
ever, is the fact that, by the
inside of it, this miniature
ally revolves as does the earth
every twenty four hours. The
time at any part of the world
easily and quickly ascertained
ference to the large dial
globe at the equator. It has a
vernier divided into 360 degrees
means of which the latitude of
ties can be ascertained, or the
degree of inclination of our
any other heavenly body
By setting the globe at the
angle of inclination, giving the
the proper direction north and
and letting light, properly applied
upon it, it will give not only
amount of light and darkness
country has, but the very
which it has it. The time,
and latitude of any place in the
as also the difference of the
tween two or more places,
given.

* * *

MORE than an average yield of
may be looked for this season.